The Bombay Gazette.

No 8594.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,9?2 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves Madras	8
„ Carwar	26	„ Coconada	10
„ Narakel	28	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Alleppey	30	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Tuticorin	Sept. 1	„ Callingapatam	12
„ Colombo	2	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Galle	3	„ False Point	13
„ Negapatam	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSSORAH	20
„ Kurrachee	Sept. 3	„ Mahomerah	20
„ Gwader	5	„ Fao	20
„ Jask	7	„ Bushire	22
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Baharein	23
„ Linga	10	„ Linga	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Fao	14	„ Muscat	Oct. 1
„ Mahomerah	14	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 15	Arrives BOMBAY	Oct. 9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14 10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 18 7.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay July 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER "GLAMORGAN,"
1,511 TONS REGISTER, 400 HORSE POWER.
TO SAIL ABOUT THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS Splendid Steamer is provided with every comfort and convenience for Passengers and has accommodation for upwards of sixty in the Saloon.

For Passage Money, Freight, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Glamorgan.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRINACRIA, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.
				Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2932	450	7th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, (3,429 Tons and 550 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	......	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	......	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	546	......	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1 6.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August.
„ CHILDWALL HALL „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade of the printing and publishing establishment known by the name of *Indian Statesman* at Sassoon's Building.

On THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1876, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee and *In Re* Mr. S. L. Blanchard, an insolvent, the whole of his stock-in-trade of printing and publishing establishment, consisting of printing presses, types, type cases, compositors tables, office furniture, fireproof treasury safe by John Lord and Co., Standard Reference books, &c., &c., &c.

For sale on Commission—1 first rate solid Mahogany Semi Grand Piano by Messrs. John Broadwood & Sons with double cover.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

On account and at the risk of Lhurumsey Narronjee—

P/G 250-253-256/58—5 cases Dyed Bookmuslin.

On account and at the risk of Mehta Balmookhun Purshotum—

B/5 } 1746/48—3 cases White Lappets.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable stock in trade of the late Hassum Munjee, consisting of best plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light hanging argand lustres, 5, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, wall shades, vase lamps, carriage, wall and table lamps, rich cut glassware of various patterns, best electro-plated goods; handsome porcelainware of various patterns, cutlery, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., on the top floor of Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dwarkanath Juggonnath and Peroo Mahomed, the Trustees of the late Hassum Munjee. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY the 5th WEDNESDAY the 6th, THURSDAY the 7th, and FRIDAY the 8th days of September next, sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M. each day, without reserve on the top floor of their rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, the whole of the extensive stock in trade of the said deceased, of which full particulars will be shortly given.

Catalogues will be printed and the goods will be on view 8 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACKWOOD SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, No. 26, opposite to the Oriental Bank, all the shop furniture, &c., consisting of blackwood glass door cup-boards, show case, counters, circular, dressing and wash hand tables, arm chairs, Chubb's safe, eight lights hanging argand lamp, looking glass, American clock, flower-vases, table ornaments, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Carved Household Furniture, Brougham, Pianoforte, Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast, Dessert and Tea Services, Plate ware, a large and choice collection of Plants in Tubs, and Pots, &c., at the "Parsonage," Bishop's House (behind Sudder Adawlut) Mazagon.

On MONDAY, next, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, all the handsome carved furniture, glassware, &c., the property of Revd W. Maule and others proceeded to Europe the same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, plated hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, butter pots, a mahogany box of dessert knives and forks, ice pitcher, biscuit boxes, a set of plated fiddle pattern spoons and forks, glass covers, table and chamber candlesticks, tea tray, a set of French polished teakwood dining table in 5 pieces by "Des champ and Co," sideboard, dumb waiter, diningroom chairs a medium size slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c, four and three lights hanging argand lamps, kerosine lamps, six light bronze chandeliers, reading lamps, drawing room chairs, sofas and cleopatra couches, chairs, ottomans, whatnots, pier tables, cheffoniers, a davenport, writing table, a mahogany square pianoforte by McCombie and Wright, folding and prediеu chairs, English carpet, iron painted cots, child's cot, hanging and clothes presses, dressing and wash-hand tables with crockery, toilet and cheval glasses, chests of drawers, towel horses, bath tubs, horned and iron hat stands, round clock writing table with drawers, book shelves, copper cooking utensils and dispensary articles, large coir, China mattings, few lots of books, choice plants in tubs and pots, etc, etc.

AT 6 A.M.

A large number of choice plants, and ferns in tubs and pots, etc., to be sold in convenient lots of 12 each to suit the purchasers, garden tools, two large iron water tanks, roller, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

One light English built Clarence with glass-shutters by W. Rogers and Co., Bristol.

One English built double-seated Brougham, by W. King and Co. of Longacre.

Double and single harness, saddle, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Neat Household Furniture, Brougham, Bay Mare, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill (opposite Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.)

On SATURDAY, the 9th day of September next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, at 1 P. M., all the neat household furniture, &c., the property of H. E Jacomb, Esq. (leaving Bombay.)

At 2 P. M. (if not previously disposed of) one English built double seated brougham with a serviceable Australian Bay Mare, and a set of harness. A large bird cage filled with fountain, &c.

The property will be on view for two days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'s MINT.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. GLAMORGAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Steamer.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Glamorgan.

Bombay, 23rd August 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, Captain Holmes, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 23rd August 1876.

TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of the BUILDING in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and formerly in the occupation of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited. Particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES, (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID) FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100, paid as Capital, is invested in Consols in trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can be made available (at any of the Company's Branches) at any time when a sudden mortality affects the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
AFTER 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine* :—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe* :—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a POSITIVE NOTE, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three day after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises in independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE LONDON (The Old Bombay Club) is NOT to be SOLD at present. C. MAYBURY.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. TRENTHAM HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash......... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash ....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HATS.

ASQUITH & Co. have just received a large assortment of FELT HATS in Black and Brown Colours of the very newest shapes and finest qualities.

DRESS SILK AND DRAB FELT HATS,
by the best Makers.

ELLWOOD'S HELMETS,
in all shapes and colours.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

The PAPYROGRAPH.

INVALUABLE FOR OFFICIAL, MERCANTILE, AND FOR GENERAL USE.

EASY, CHEAP, CLEANLY, AND RAPID IN EXECUTION, (SOLD BY S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.)

By This Process 500 or more Permanent Facsimile Impressions of

Circulars, Designs, Office Forms, Prices Current, Market Reports, Music Programmes, Menus, &c., &c.,

MAY BE RAPIDLY AND CHEAPLY

Printed in an Ordinary Copying Press.

The process is simple, economical, and cleanly, and may be easily worked by a Native Assistant.

The process is already in use in some hundreds of Public and Private Offices, including the INDIA OFFICE, the HORSE GUARDS the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, various Railways, Banks &c., and has proved an undoubted success.

The Operations are very easily learnt, and are very cleanly. The Original Outlay is soon recouped to the purchaser by the saving in printers' and lithographers' bills, and where secresy is require the process will be found invaluable.

No. 1—QUARTO SIZE, 12 by 9½ inches, to fit a Quarto Copying Press, and to print both Quarto and Octavo sizes, with Ink, &c., complete, Chest, about 19 by 16 by 9 inches. Cash Rs. 84.

No. 2—FOOLSCAP SIZE, 15 by 10 inches, to fit a Foolscap Copying Press, and to print Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, complete in a strong Chest. Cash Rs. 100.

The Cheap Popular Papyrograph.

This will be found useful when Octavo or Full-size Note (or any smaller size) is required to be printed; all the necessary materials for working the process are supplied in a specially fitted box.

This Set does not contain a Printing Slide, the Impressions being taken in a Printing Case. Cash Rs. 35.

The Materials supplied with the various Sets of the Papyrograph are calculated to last for a considerable time. Fresh Materials for re-furnishing, when the first supply is exhausted, may be obtained at a moderate cost.

Vienna Fancy Stationery.

THIS NEW FANCY STATIONERY is packed in Boxes containing One Quire of Note Paper with Illuminated Headings and Twenty-four Court-shaped Envelopes with Illuminated Seal Flaps.

Floral	Series	Albert size, per Box,	2	8	Animal	Series (colored)	Albert size, per Box,		3	0
Egyptian	„	Letter size, „	3	0	Animal	„ (tinted)	Letter size,	„	2	8
Chinese	„	„ „	3	12	Shell	„	„ „	„	2	8
Sporting	„	Albert size, „	2	8	Grotesque	„	Albert „	„	2	8

PIANOFORTE HIRE AND PIANOFORTE TUNING.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a number of splendid 7 Octaves New Sympathetic Grand Squares, which S. ROSE & Co. are prepared to let out on hire on special terms, *inclusive of tuning.*

N.B.—S ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Agents and Importers of the noted Sympathetic Piano.

PIANOFORTES are kept in tune at the lowest contract rates by the half-year or year. S. ROSE & Co. have secured the services of an excellent Pianoforte Tuner from London.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint :—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

&c.

CORNER OF MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS.

FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,
As imported by MR. NEUBERG for the last 12 years, with all the latest improvements.
PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.
Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY :	CALCUTTA :
6, Elphinstone Circle.	2, Chowringhee Road.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the SUPPLY for one year at this Port, by Contract, of the ARTICLES for USE in the OFFICERS' GENERAL MESS OF H. M.'S INDIAN TROOP SHIPS, specified in a Schedule, which can be seen at the Transport Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the *estimated* consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop Ships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and will be subject to decision on or before the 30th September 1876.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troop Ships."

G. T. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 10th Aug. 1876.

FRASER AND MILLER,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,

BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED,

HINTS ON GARDENING IN INDIA.

Price One Rupee Four Annas.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS REPAIRED AND CLEANED,
AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT.
BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,
WATCHMAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

CAUTION.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER, of inestimable value in cases of incipient Cholera, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Bowel Complaints, internal and external pains and many other diseases.

The high reputation of this invaluable medicine have led to many spurious imitations, the chief of which are :—

MESSRS. G. M. AND E. DAWOOD'S PAIN-KILLING ELIXIR,

E. A. AND Co.'S PAIN CURER,

which are passed under the name of NATIVE PAIN-KILLER. These are spurious articles and the public are cautioned against purchasing them. The Genuine Pain-Killer has the name DAVIS impressed on the bottle.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Press Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.

Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.

The Fitting, Smith's, and Boilermakers' shops have received extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First Class Workmanship and despatch.

Estimates given on application.

All communications to be addressed

RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, very handsome SILVER CUTCH WORK TEA SETS, Tumblers on Stands, Trays, Mugs, Muffineers, &c., &c.: also, a set of Four in Hand Harness, Gentlemen and Lady's Saddles, Chandeliers, Glass Crockery, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.; in fact, requisite of every description for Household purposes.

Also, all information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained with the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR INDIA.

Messrs. FIELD, FIELD & COTTON, Consulting Engineers.
CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, LONDON.
Select and purchase Steam and General Machinery for Clients in India.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Beds'eads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers lock and key Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of Sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriage and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.,

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every color and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes. Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favored with throughout his Presidency, and his having supplied from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Mahraja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6	8½ ft. by 8½ ...	7	4
6 ft. by 9 ...	6	0	8½ ft. by 10 ...	8	14
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13	4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0	9½ ft. by 9½ ...	10	4
7 ft. by 10 ...	8	0	10 ft. by 10 ...	11	4
7 ft. by 10½ ...	8	8			

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	2	12	7 ft. by 9 ...	5	8
6 ft. by 6 ...	3	4	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4	12
6 ft. by 8 ...	4	6	7½ ft. by 9 ...	5	12
6½ ft. by 8 ...	4	10	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	6
6½ ft. by 9 ...	5	4	7½ ft. by 12 ...	7	10
7 ft. by 7 ...	4	4			

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4	8	24 in. by 24 ...	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3	12	24 in. by 24 ...	4	12

TOWELS.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
28 in. by 36 ..	6	0	34 in. by 45...	11	4
32 in. by 32...	7	8	34 in. by 54...	13	8
32 in. by 45...	10	8	36 in. by 54...	14	6
32 in. by 54...	12	8			

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS,
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
TROUSERING AND SHIKAR STUFFS.
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST.

FIRST GRAND SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCE OF PROFESSOR THORN,

Magician to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

The Programme will consist of—

MAGIC. MUSIC. MIMICRY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 4. Family Ticket for Three, Rs. 10.
Second Class, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. M. BRESLAUER and Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open at 8 : to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, are required to send the same to the Undersigned before the 10th proximo, after which date no claims can be entertained.

P. HENSLOWE, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Hyderabad, Sind, 2nd August 1876.

TENDERS are INVITED for the COMPLETION of 265 lineal yards of APPROACH ROAD to the Byculla Club. Particulars will be given on application to the Secretary. Tenders endorsed "FOR ROAD" will be received up to 28th instant.

By Order of the Committee,
N. MORISON, Secretary.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

NOTICE.

ON and from date and until further notice the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the above Society will not hold themselves or the Society RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted on account of or in the name of the said Society by any person or persons belonging to or connected with the COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY DISTRICT of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India; the said District Committee being suspended from taking any part in the affairs or management of the Society.

By Order,
F. F. ATKINS,
General Secretary.

Allahabad, 18th August 1876.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1 76.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 17th August 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. THOMPSON TAYLOR & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to P. M.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 579 OF 1874.

BUNDOOJEE ELLOOJEE, Israelitish Inhabitant of Ashtani, in the Colaba Zillah, and Abraham Sullemanjee, Israelitish inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Chambarwada, outside the Fort........Plaintiffs

vs.

HAFEEZA, the Widow, and KHUTEEZA, and AHMED MEYA, the infant children of SHAIKH YACOOB *alias* GHOOLAM HOOSEIN BIN SHAIKH HOOSEIN ALLIBHAI, deceased, late Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, by their Guardian *ad litem* and next friend Mr L. A. WATKINS, residing at Navghur Lane, No. 57, Mazagon, and SHAIKH ADUM BIN SHAIKH HOOSEIN ALLIBHAI, Mahomedan inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Navghur Street, No. 76, Mazagon, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Shaikh Yacoob *alias* Ghoolam Hoosein bin Shaikh Hoosein Allibhai, deceased, and SILEMAN DANIELJEE PEJAKAR MISTREE, Israelitish inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Cumberbowel Street, without the Fort ....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1876, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Decretal Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 19th day of January, 1875, in the above suit,) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Shaikh Yacoob *alias* Ghoolam Hoosein bin Shaik Hoosein Allibhai, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the four Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling Houses, Chawls or Ranges of Buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being in and fronting on the south side of a public road called Kilhut, at Vaoghur, Mazagon, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwer, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 111, and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 57, and measuring by admeasurement 360 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public road called Kilhut on or towards the East by a house belonging to a Mahomedan Mosque, and on or towards the South by the house of Manick Sonar, and on or towards the West by the house of Purshotum Sonar, and which said chawls were formerly in the occupation of Bawa Thakoor Abba Sepoy and other tenants and are now in the occupation of Abba Sepoy, Ebraham Khan, Ebraham Bauker Jani Malay and other tenants, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees Two Thousand and Fifteen and Annas Twelve for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees Six Hundred and Fifty-two and Annas Four, the Plaintiffs' taxed costs of this suit which said debt, interest and costs together amount to the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-eight, and for the costs of and incidental to a certain Judge's summons, dated 6th April 1876 and a certain Order, dated 17th April 1876.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed Shaik Yacoob *alias* Goolam Hoosein bin Shaikh Hoosein Allibhai, deceased.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information, apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st July 1876.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE.

As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.

AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache, Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

By its influence the liver, whether irritable or torpid, is soothed or roused into healthy action, thus removing the consequent train of Nervous Disorders, Mental Depression, &c.

Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23rd August 1876.

Owing to the Hindoo holidays the various markets have been partially closed to-day, and there has been next to nothing doing in any branch of business, nor are the home telegrams of a character to create any special activity.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull but unchanged as regards prices, and Cotton in Liverpool showed pretty much the same tone. The sales only reached 8,000 bales and with the exception of a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, G. F. Westerns and G. F. Tinnivelly quotations were unaltered.

From New York, Monday's telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands still at 12⅜ cents, but November shipment has receded from 11½ to 11⅜ cents per lb.

The London General Produce Markets do not appear to have undergone any movement either way. Consols have declined from 96⅝ to 96¼; French Rentes are still quoted at 106¼.

A payment of £103,000 has gone into the Bank of England which, although comparatively insignificant in amount, is of importance as showing that the withdrawal advised on Thursday last was only an insolated instance.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 51¾d. per oz. by Reuter, but private messages give 52d. as the rate. China Exchange is also said to be higher, but Sterling Exchange notwithstanding has not altered in any way. The Banks are not particularly anxious buyers, but at the same time there are no sellers of private paper to any extent, both sides being apparently indifferent operators pending news of Council drafts. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 13/16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 1/16d.	„
Credits	3 „ „	1s. 8 3/16d.	„
Documents	3 „ „	1s. 8 3/16d.	„

On Calcutta the demand rate has receded to par, but 60 days' sight is still quoted at ⅛ per cent discount.

Government Paper is dull at previous prices, say:—Fours, Rs. 101⅝; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104¾.

The Share Market is closed for the holidays and for the same reason there has been nothing done to-day in either Cotton or Piece Goods.

Freights are very dull. There is no sailing ship now on the berth for Liverpool and by steamer rates are all but nominal. Engagements were made yesterday by the Trinacria at £1-12 6 for Wheat.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Euphrates, 500 tons Captain Shiell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

The s.s. Cella, 1 666 tons, Captain W. Holmes, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool (July 23rd), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—214 packages, cotton, 8 packages paint, 17 packages wire rope, 3 packages cans, 5 casksblacking, 1 case dyes, 1 case acid, 102 packages glassware, 1 case woollen, 12 packages leather, 11 packages varnish, 28 bales paper, 2 bales paper hanging, 10 packages roll sulphur, 6 packages rope, 2 cases plants, 227 tons coke, 233 tons coals, 1,169 earthen drain pipes, 1 case soap, 3 packages corks, 25 packages buckets, 11 cases thread, 2 cases cotton wicks, 32 packages earthenware, 4 cases twine and many other packages hardware, merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co

Ship Great Victoria, 2,278 tons, from North Shields, May 27th, commander John Carey reports as follows:—

Friday, June 2, signalled off St. Catherine Point Monday, June 5, passed St. Agnis Light. Monday June 19, signalized to British King from Shields to San Francisco, lat. 14° 11'N, long. 26 00 W. Wednesday, June 21st, British King on our lee quarter, also Early Morn ship of Dundee from London towards Calcutta, N. lat. 9° 35', long. 26·00 W. Thursday, June 22, signalized barque Silver Craig, N. lat. 7° 36', long. 25·53;° E. Friday, June 23, signalized a Dutch ship lat. (no obs.) long. (no obs.) Sunday, June 25, signalized British ship Nimrod from Liverpool towards Calcutta, N. lat. 6°, long. 22° 25 ' W. Wednesday, July 5, signalized to the ship Lady Belhaven from Liverpool to Calcutta, lat. 19° 01' S., long. 28° 22" W. Sunday, July 9, signalized to barque Don Guillermo, from Valpariso to Cork, lat. 21° 46' N., long. 29° 57' W. Friday, July 14, signalized ship Eaton Hall from Liverpool to Calcutta, 48 days out, lat. 29° 14' N., long. 22° 50' W. Wednesday, June 28, crossed the Line, long. 24° 16' West. Pass meredian Cape of Good Hope, Monday, July 24, lat. 39° 13' South, Island of Reunion. Tuesday, August 8 Crossed the Line, Monday, August 14, 59° 8' East. Arrived at Bombay, Wednesday 23, 87 days from Port or 77 days from Pilot to Pilot.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Cella (s)	Holmes	Liverpool, July 23.
23	Great Victoria	Casey	North Shields, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	Annot Lyle	Yeo	Liverpool.
	Fathe Islam	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Euphrates (s)	Shiell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Euphrates, Shiell, for P. Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.	ARRIVAL.		
18	Africa (s)	Hutcheson	Bombay, July 27.
19	Paraguay (s)	Williams	Singapore, Aug 10.

Aug.	DEPARTURES.		
18	Penguin (s)		
	Arratoon Apcar (s)		
19	Busheer (s)		
	Baghdad (s)		
	White Star		

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 23.

For Liverpool.

Trinacria s—301½ cwts coir yarn, McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

For London.

Mirzapore s—45 bales coir yarn, 8 cases wax, 111 bags pepper, 1 case tea and 6 cases cheroots, P and O Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Esack Joosub; 26 bales skins, P H A C M Saheb and Co; 12 bales hides and skins, Hajee Hasson O herde; 150 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 48 pieces ivory, Munishunker Hurrishunker; 140 cwts horns, Nassbhoy Allarakhia.

For Hongkong.

Deccan s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Glasgow.

Trinacria s—25 tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

For Antwerp.

Benown s—150 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—286½ cwts teel seed and 210 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Arago s—4,800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 957 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 200 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.

HIGH COURT.—24th August.

(Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

315-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Mahomed Ali bin Hajee K vs Fatima Sooltan Begum—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
227-76—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harishunker Bhaskerjee—In person.
320-76—In person—Mahomed Khan Mozar Ally vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed.
648-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bahadoor Madon S vs Muugesh Rughoonath—P Kavasjee.
490-75—Macfarlane and P—Moorarjee Tojun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoont Appa—Lynch and Tobin.
632-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook—In person.—Settled.
61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In person.
82-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

30-76—Lynch and Tobin—Shewlinggapa Busrappa vs Framjee Madhowjee and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.—
105-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others vs Muncherjee Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green and two Assessors Mr. Osmiston and Mr. A. W. Fords.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimant.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Long Causes.

570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.—Part heard.
571-75—Fletcher—Sonorabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Boery.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others. vs Sarabai, widow, and others.
98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Hearn.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Badashew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eliao Britto Pariera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhun and G and Mr. Shipsey.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·740	
Temperature of the Air	81 1	
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 2	
Dew Point	75·7	
Relative humidity of Air	·8 9	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7 6	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84 0	
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	78 4	
General Direction of wind	W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	380	
Fall of Rain	0·01	inches.
Total fall during the month	1·48	„
„ „ year	38·15	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 23rd.	0 01	„

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—August 22.

Moffull, Lt Col, 2-15th Regt, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 19.)

Home Department.

Maj C W Street, Depy Comr of the 2nd grade and Offg Secy to the Chief Comr of British Burma, to be Depy Comr of the 1st grade (seconded), with effect from the 24th June last, vice Maj M B S Lloyd, deceased:—

Lt Col A R McMahon, Depy Comr of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 1st grade, vice Maj Street, seconded.

Maj W C Plant, Depy Comr of the 3rd grade, to be Depy Comr of the 2nd grade, vice Maj Street.

Mr J K Macrae, Town Mag of the 1st grade, to be Depy Comr of the 3rd grade, vice Maj Plant.

Capt M Furlong, Town Mag of the 2nd grade, to be Town Mag of the 1st grade, vice Mr Macrae.

Mr C J A Duke, Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, to be Town Mag of the 2nd grade, vice Capt Furlough.

Lt J Butler, Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, to be Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, vice Mr Duke.

Capt G Alexander, Asst Comr of the 4th grade, to be Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, vice Lt Butler.

Mr Lewis Gordon, Supernumerary Asst Comr, to be Asst Comr of the 4th grade, vice Capt Alexander.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

With the consent of the Govt of the N W Provinces, Mr C W Palmer, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests in those Provinces, is transferred to British Burma.

Mr Palmer reported his arrival at Rangoon on the forenoon of the 26th May last.

Customs and Salt.

Mr W S Halsey, Inspr Genl of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, N W Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Comr of Inland Customs during the absence of Mr G H M Batten, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr Batten and Mr Halsey respectively made over and received charge of the office of Comr of Inland Customs on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

Political.

With reference to Notification No 1419P, dated 13th June 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr James Woodlie as Actg Consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr W Ganslandt, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

General.

The following Station Orders, Nos 71 and 72, dated 29th June 1876, issued by Col H L Campbell, Comdg at Deolee, are confirmed:—

Surgn-Maj F W A DeFabeck, Deolee Irregular Force, is temporarily detached with effect from the 19th June to the 5th July 1876, on special duty.

During the absence of Surgn-Maj DeFabeck, Surgn-Maj R Mantell, 9th Bl Cavy, to take over medical charge of the Deolee Irregular Force.

Mr A C Lyall, c s, Offg Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana, is permitted to proceed to England on duty for six months with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his office as Offg Agent to the Govr Genl.

The Govr Genl in Council directs the addition of the following paragraph to Rule (b) under Sec 37 of Actg Allowance Code:—

If the Civil Surgn retains visiting charge of the station, the Asst Surgn is entitled to half these allowances.

Military Department.

In continuation of G G O No 810, dated the 1st Aug 1876, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876:—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) William Paske, S C, Ordinary Pension £365, Annuity £324-4, date of retirement 11th Aug 1876, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bl S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt Archibald Lewis Playfair, 5th Aug 1876.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Bl Staff Corps—Thomas James Bailey, 5th Aug 1876 and Lt Stannus Verner Gordon, 9th Aug 1876.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified:—

Maj Genl R Maclagan, Royal Engrs, G G O No 156 of 1876, 20th March 1876.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) F R Maunsell, c b, Royal Engrs (Hony Aide-de-Camp to the Govr Genl), G G O No 655 of 1876, Australia, 1st June 1876, from Bombay.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) T G Kennedy, Bl S C, G G O No 499 of 1876, Gwalior, 2nd June 1876, from Bombay.

Maj J B Smith, Bl S C, G G O No 790 of 1876, Orion, 20th July 1876, from Calcutta.

Capt A Conolly, Bl S C, G G O No 1320 of 1875, Cathay, 20th Dec 1875, from Bombay.

Capt F H B Marsh, Genl List, Infy, G G O No 410 of 1876, Tebe, 25th June 1876 from Bombay.

Capt H C Marsh, Bl S C, G G O No 410 of 1876, Tebe, 25th June 1876 from Bombay.

Capt C W Campbell, Genl List, Cavy, G G O No 143 of 1876 Poona, 27th March 1876, from Madras.

Surgn-Maj T G Skardon, Medl Dept, G G O No 572 of 1876, Travancore, 23rd June 1876, from Bombay.

Lt W Hill, Bl S C, G G O No 194 of 1876, 23rd June 1876 from Bombay.

Lt F C N Goldney, Bl S C, G G O No 768 of 1876, Almora, 21st July 1876, from Calcutta.

Lt L J H Grey, Bl S C, G G O No 765, of 1876, Orion, 20th July 1876, from Calcutta.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt Col Thomas Francis Forster, Bl S C, 2nd class Depy Comr, Hissar Dist, Punjab, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj William Hay Macnaghten, late 5th European Lt Cavy, 2nd in Command and Squadn Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe granted to Surgn K McLeod, m d Medl Dept, in G G O No 45 of 1876, has effect from the 16th May 1876, instead of the 15th April 1876 as previously notified.

The services of Surgn P A Weir, Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India it is hereby notified that, for the future, Administrative Officers of the Indian Medical service will be placed, as regards furlough on the same footing as officers of the same grades in the British Medical service, as laid down in G G O No 1068 of the 18th Oct 1872. The procedure in obtaining such furlough will follow existing rules for the Indian service.

2 Should an officer exceed the six or four months' absence from India, as the case may be, he will come under the operation of such furlough rules as he may have elected, and his furlough pay will be adjusted accordingly.

3 It is further notified that in the case of all future appointments on the Administrative Staff of the Indian Medical service absence on leave in excess of six months on medical certificate or four months on private affairs, will be considered as involving forfeiture of appointment.

The services of Surgn G P Mackenzie, mb, Medl Dept, Offg in medical charge 41st (The Gwalior) Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt Lewis Maltby Boileau, 19th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn 38th (The Agra) Regt of N I,—23rd June 1875.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Surgn Maj R F Hutchinson, m d, Medical Dept,—date of arrival at Fort William, 4th Aug 1876.

Capt E A Money, Adjt, on rejoining, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, during the period Capt T Shepherd may officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, or until further orders.

Lt E Lloyd, Adjt, to revert to his former appointment of 1st Subn, but to officiate as Adjt during the period Capt Money may officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer or until further orders.

Lt R H Forest, 1st Sqdn Subn, to revert to his former appointment of 2nd Sqdn Subn but to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn, during the period Lt Lloyd may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), Capt A J Nicholson, whose tenure of appointment of Qr Mr has expired, to officiate as Wing Officer during the period Capt A G Hammond may officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer, or until further orders.

Lt F D Battye, Squadn Subn, to be Qr Mr, vice Capt Nicholson

Lt C G Mausel, 2nd Squadn Subn, 4th Punjab Cavy, to be Squadn Subn, vice Lt Battye.

Marine Department.

Mr James H Nickels, 1st class Officer of the Indian Govt Steamer Irrawady, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Marine.

Public Works Department.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr J Smart, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Bengal Provincial Estbt, is accepted.

The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the Estabt of Accountants on the General List, with effect from the dates specified:—

Permanent Promotions.

From 4th to 3rd Grade—Mr M Dunbill, Mysore from 18th May 1876, Baroonath Deenonath Banerjee, Military Works, from 18th May 1876, and Mr W A Long, Mysore, from 19th May 1876.

Temporary Promotions.

From 4th to 3rd Grade—Mr E T Boyton, Mysore, from 18th May 1876, Sub-Conductor M Shanahan, Rajpootana, from 18th May 1876, and Mr J H Palmer, Accountant General's Office, from 19th May 1876.

The services of Mr T W Miles, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from 22nd Jan 1875.

Mr W Finch is appointed to the P W Dept as a Store-keeper, 2nd grade, on probation, with effect from 2nd March 1876, and posted to the Estabt under the Director of State Railways.

Mr V B Paterson, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Railway Estabt, British Burmah, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from 18th July 1876.

Mr J C Oman, Accountant 1st grade, is on return from leave posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

The services of Lt Col M G Clerk, General List, Infantry Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SANDS—July 21st, at Hillsborough, Co. Down, Jeanette Proudfoot Spittle, youngest daughter of William Sands, Esq., aged 18.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—August 14th, at Khewra, Pind-Dadun-Khan, the wife of C. A. Browne, Esq., Inland Customs, of a daughter.

HAY—August 19th, at N. S, Old Court House Corner, the wife of W. Hay, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRIBBON—August 18th, at Naini Tal, Ethel May, the beloved daughter of Surgeon-Major Gribbon, 1-25th Regiment, aged three years and three months.

LOUIS—August 19th, at Mussoorie, William Lumley Louis, late Captain, 101st R. B. Fusiliers, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, N. W. P.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 28	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 30	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	Sept 4	3-0 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	„ 16	3-0 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Aug 25	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	„ 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday	Aug 25	Friday	Sept. 8
„	Sept 1	„	15

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

	per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

Annie Lacey.—It seems undoubtedly to be true that the *Times of India* takes a strange interest in you and your affairs, but as your quarrel with the editor of that paper is a matter for settlement between yourselves, and could not interest our readers, we decline to publish the correspondence you have sent us.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

India has proved too much for several of the English special correspondents, and it is not saying too much that in the case of Mr. Wheeler, barrister of the Inner Temple, and representative of the Central News Association, it has produced softening of the brain. Tickled by the specimens which the *Athenæum* gave of Mr. Wheeler's account of India we have dipped into his book for ourselves, and we can safely assert that a greater amount of nonsense, ignorance, flunkeyism, and bad grammar has never been poured forth upon this unfortunate country by any traveller. Mr. Wheeler seems to have wandered about India with his mouth and note-book wide open, and to have caught a large number of flies in each of these receptacles. He evidently came hither with the crudest impressions about India and the East generally, and his wonder and astonishment at all he saw seem to have affected his intelligence to such an alarming degree that in the conflict of his small ideas with his plethora of badly chosen language both words and ideas have become almost unrecognisable as reasonable particles in the community of letters. If Mr. Wheeler had had any friends whose opinions he respected as much as his own the world in general, and Anglo-Indians in particular, would never have been favoured with such an amusing production as "India—1875 76: 'Chronicle of the visit of the Prince Wales in "India, Ceylon, and Portugal." A few specimens of Mr. Wheeler's wonderful production will show whether or not we have spoken unjustly of this latest attempt to teach the English public something about India. Mr. Wheeler, as we have already said, dedicates his book to Dr. Russell, the special correspondent of the *Times*, who in a sudden accession of hero-worship is declared to be quite equal to Thucydides. In Mr. Wheeler's opinion the Prince of Wales' progress through the country "proved "that virtue and wisdom can exist in the "highest places without being darkened by "the hideous shadow of vice." Who ever said that it did anything else? It is very good indeed of Mr. Wheeler to patronise the Prince's virtue and wisdom, and to compliment the shadow of vice upon its absence. But his flunkeyism is far too comprehensive to be satisfied with flattering the Prince of Wales in season and out of season. It pays homage to the members of the Prince's staff and a number of other people. As for Captain Glyn, "every one knows "with what admirable skill, and what extra-"ordinary punctuality to time, the Serapis was "steered through the royal voyages." "In the "pig sticking excursions in the jungle round "Jeypore no more venturesome rider dashed "into the field than this gallant sailor; . . . "in the minds of the Rajpoot Shikars he was "associated with band of daring and valiant "horsemen from whom the worshipped leaders "of the native cavalry spring; . . . over "this coterie there have in the past presided "three Graces, Nicholson and Hodson and "Probyn, but a fourth Pegasusian has now "arisen, this time a son of Neptune instead of "Mars, and his name is Glyn." This is surely strong enough to suit the taste of the "fourth Pegasusian.' The Duke of Sutherland is a "man of unassuming tastes with the best of "hearts." "Nothing in India seems to tire down His Grace," and we are pleased to find that Mr. Wheeler remembers him "stepping from the "train at Calcutta, after our five days' terribly "hot journey from Madras, with his white linen "cap upon his head, bushy with still golden "curls, and looking as hale and fresh and agile as "if he was leaving Stafford House for his morning "walk in the Mall" We believe Mr. Wheeler is quite right in saying that the Duke's "prac-"tical experience as an engineer puzzled all "the railway people." It is also gratifying to find that His Grace, who had never been in India before, not only "talked with Belgians "and Germans in their own language, but "was frequently found gossiping in a friendly "way with Hindoo policemen and Portuguese "station masters." The indefatigable Wheeler had his eye upon the Duke apparently, and it is perhaps as well for His Grace that his gossip with the Hindoo policemen and the Portuguese station masters was of a friendly description. Lord Alfred Paget is "undoubtedly "possessed of that happy temperature (*sic*)— "that even tenour of life—when an exciting "tiger hunt, or a display of Indian fireworks win "from him a quiet smile or laconic observation, "instead of feverish pulse beats or garrulous "ecstasies." Lord Alfred "was requested *always* "to take up his place behind the Prince, rifle in "hand, during the Indian hunting expeditions. "If any ferocious animal *did* attempt to molest "his master, he it was who was trusted to parley "with the foe and deal him instant punishment." Then Mr. Wheeler narrates the wonderful fact that "Lord Alfred's unflinch-"ing gaze and the upraising of his stout "arm kept back a surging heated crowd from "the royal carriage" upon one occasion. Sir Bartle Frere is "gifted with a disposition cheery "and conversational.' It was, it seems, "left "for Sir Bartle to delineate the natives of India "after a noble fashion, and to up-root old pre-"judices against them." Commander Bedford wrote a book called the "Sailors' Pocket Book," Lieutenant Hulton wears an Ashantee medal, and Lord Charles Bedford wears a Royal Humane Society medal; and M. Bonnemain was once the Emperor Maximilian's cook. We are glad to hear all this, though perhaps some people may think that Mr. Wheeler need not have been flunkey to the Prince's "bobachee." Mr. Wheeler's description of his journey through Italy to Brindisi is too weak and silly to be noticed; but some of his discoveries in Egypt were astounding. One of the correct things to do in Alexandria is to hire a carriage and drive to see the river Nile! The Nile happens to be about sixty miles from Alexandria. The Nile was to him a "broad band of silver running through "the dark dried land of the Sahara Desert!" For a barrister-at-law Mr. Wheeler has eccentric ideas about the whereabouts of the Sahara. Why does he not keep a schoolmaster at his elbow? At Suez he found donkeys "fleet of step"—could they be fleet of anything else, we wonder?—and that they could go long distances without a budge, though how any animal, if even a donkey, could proceed without "budging" is a singular phenomenon. Within a dozen lines he declares that Mount Sinai was peeping above the white mist, and that "all the summits of the hills were encircled with sheets of clouds." On his journey down the Red Sea he saw "the "bleak town of Mocha, so celebrated for its "coffee," on his right. Mr. Wheeler has yet to learn that Mocha is on the Arabian and not the Egyptian or Abyssinian coast. When Mr. Wheeler landed in Bombay, he says it was "very pleasant "to see Englishmen in abundance, conversing "with well dressed intelligent looking Hindoos "The chiefs and their whole tag-rag and bob-"tail paraphernalia" look like a company of poor strolling players. He went one day to see the arrival of the Maharana of Oodeypore. "His hair was thickly matted; his skin flabby, "leathery, and bronzed." His body was chiefly covered with what looked like an old red pocket handkerchief; yet he "wore pantaloons, and "from the pockets were protruding stalks of "vegetables which gave forth anything but "a sweet perfume. It struck me that these "had perhaps been intended as the humble "breakfast of this poor, haggard, wretched-"looking old man." Now, how untruthful is this whole picture! It is nothing but an ignorant effort to produce an effect upon credulous readers. The Chief of Oodeypore is not an old man; he is a very good looking young fellow. He was not likely to appear, to be received by a Government official, in the state described by Mr. Wheeler. The vegetables which offended Mr. Wheeler's eyesight and nose are probably a product of his arid little imagination, and the same may be said of the "little red handkerchief." Mr. Wheeler next saw the Maharaja of Mysore and the Gaekwar of Baroda, and "gushes" into a description of their dresses. The Gaekwar's garb "is not "only of gold, but his breast plate, bracelets, "anklets, and scimetars blaze and sparkle with "the loveliest of precious stones. In the centre "of the tight fitting cuirass, which he wears is a "diamond called the Star of the South, the value "of which alone is £10,000." It seems that the Gaekwar was a street *gamin*, and that "on the morning that he was to take his place "on the throne of Baroda he was seen playing "in the streets naked, with the exception of a "cloth around his body!" What amusing nonsense this is, to be sure! The present Gaekwar is *not* a cousin of the late Gaekwar; he never was a street *gamin*; nor was he playing in the manner described when he was placed on the throne. Mr. Wheeler evidently requires as much teaching in elementary Indian history as he does in the rudiments of geography. He gives the world the information that the three great Princes of the Bombay Presidency are the Maharaja of Mysore, the Nizam, and the Gaekwar of Baroda. Neither Hyderabad nor Mysore is in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Wheeler visited Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, who told him that "natives would never rise to a very high position "in India, as some Englishmen thought; they "were mentally but not physically capable of "ruling, and all students of any worth in India "became enfeebled and blind almost before they "reached manhood." If Sir Munguldass said this, he must have been hoaxing Mr. Wheeler, as he and his brethren are known to hold no small opinion of themselves notwithstanding their advanced age; and moreover they are not blind yet. Mr. Wheeler saw a native funeral. The men wore "linga cloths." What on earth are these? "Some of the mourners flung them-"selves down on the roads, and after shaking "their tear stained faces madly in the dust, "would scramble up, and once more struggle "on after the corpse!" What eccentric conduct!—to *shake* one's face in the dust! From these and similar scenes he draws the profound conclusion that the Prince of Wales "can study "the genius of hundreds of millions of people in "their own sphere of action." Considering that the whole population of Hindoostan is estimated to be about two hundred millions, Mr. Wheeler has credited the Prince with a very remarkable task. Mr Wheeler is pleased to think very highly of Bombay. "In no other part of "India will His Royal Highnessee so brilliant a "diversity of dress—for representatives of every "race *except* Indians of North and South America "and Esquimaux are to be found here." Why the exception? It is cruel of Mr. Wheeler, who apparently admits Fiji Islanders and Ashantees, to bar Esquimaux and North and South American Indians from enjoying a share of the pleasant society of Bombay. Mr. Wheeler discovered that there is always going on in Bombay a struggle between native and European taste, and that "the native is, "as the years flow on, evincing more and more "a wish to imitate by his dress the well-"clothed European, while Europeans, and es-"pecially European ladies, hesitate not at all "to adopt this or that peculiarity of Indian "costume which recommends itself for wear "either by its utility or its beauty." This should be news both to Europeans and natives. We wonder how many natives Mr. Wheeler saw wearing English dress coats and long hats, and how many English ladies moving about with rings in their noses and *sarees* (which Mr. Wheeler always calls togas, owing to some professional predilection) around their lovely persons. The Hindoos and Mahomedans are "scrupulously sober and self-"denying; a little rice and currypowder, a plan-"tain or two, satisfies (*sic*) most of the poorer "natives as a day's food." Mr. Wheeler's heart was much touched by the affection of Hindoo and Mahomedan parents—he says nothing about Parsees—for he found children "visible "and to be counted by their thousands, and the "tender ways in which their fathers gambol about "with them round the bandstand on the Espla-"nade testify how strong and fervent the chords "of love are there." But it is the Byculla Club which most excited Mr. Wheeler's admiration. The sights he saw in and out of that establishment were wonderful. He saw fields of "corn;" lines of trees "known in the East as golden "mohurs;" "tramway cars crammed with "passengers;" "acres of brown earth, newly up-"turned by Lincolnshire ploughs;" "plucky "little Hindoo boys flying kites unmindful of the "pain caused by the stalks of straw piercing "their bare feet," upon "the placid waters of "the Indian Ocean, above the horizon line, "many white sails—these are the yachts of the "Bombay Club airing their sheets (!) in the "evening breeze." At the back of the Club Mr. Wheeler found the panorama still more attractive. "Beyond groves of bana-"nas, emerald mango trees, and the scarlet "tinted shoe-flowers, are low brown hills." "Sprinkled along the summits are the grace-"ful tar-trees (!) Here and there on the hills "and beneath them, are buildings like farm-"houses, with roofs of dark brown Cornish (!) "tiles." We do not know where the low brown hills are which Mr. Wheeler says are at the back of the Byculla Club; but *he* does well enough, for he found the scene "full of "peace, only the lowing of the humped "cattle, or the cawing of the slim bodied "Indian crow disturbs the stillness." We wonder whether the Committee of the Byculla Club gave Mr. Wheeler anything to drink. Mr. Wheeler says that Sir Richard Meade presided at the famous Baroda trial, although we always thought that it was Sir Richard Couch who did so. He also got an inkling of the Prince of Wales' dreams; for after H. R. H. had been at a dinner party at Parell, Mr. Wheeler says, "it "is not to be wondered at if the Prince saw "again in his dreams the dark figures of his "guests, or fancied there was still rising in the "air the shout, 'Salaam, merce bab Salaam,' "with which they always made their exit from "his presence." What is the meaning of this mysterious language? Is there an oriental scholar in the world who can translate it? But Mr. Wheeler will not leave the Byculla Club alone. He returns to it again and again with loving fondness. He says that the Committee—who *must* have been treating him well—long before the Serapis set sail (!) from England, had "commissioned agents to visit England, "France, Italy, and Ceylon to secure *all* that was "rare and charming to the palate or the "eye." That was a pretty extensive commission, and we are glad to have Mr. Wheeler's authority for saying that it was satisfactorily executed. According to the same authority, we are surprised to learn that the "Byculla Club "buildings, splendid in themselves, lie at the feet "of the Colaba Hills." Although we never heard of these hills before, yet they are so minutely described that they *must* exist. They are "a "range of gentle undulations, suggesting to you "that they were once waves suddenly arrested "in their progress and ordered to swell "on no further. These hills are clothed "with groves of sombre pine"—(good heavens!—sombre pines in Bombay!—can this be a joke?)—"cocoanut, and other tropical trees." We have already described Mr. Wheeler's outburst about flying snakes, barking flying-foxes, and chirping squirrels at the Byculla Club ball; but it is right to mention that Mr. Wheeler mentions these phenomena more than once, so that he must be tolerably certain of his facts. "From the recesses of the foliage "(of the pines, cocoanuts, and so forth) you "hear the confused yet harmonious "music formed by the sharp whistle "of the Indian grasshoppers—which old "Homer has said are so eloquent—the snappish "bark of flying foxes, and the low chirping of "myriads of squirrels." If "old Homer," with whom Mr. Wheeler seems to have struck up a considerable intimacy, is a member of the Byculla Club, he must have been humbugging his young friend; and we beg to call the attention of the Committee to the fact. Later on, the Byculla Club is said to be situated in a "charming dell," which is evidently a new name for the fragrant Byculla Flats; and it seems that in the garden, "between the groves of pines and cocoa "trees were lawns mown so closely that they "seemed to be covered with Cashmere carpeting?" In what way, we wonder, does a shaved lawn resemble a Cashmere carpet? Mr. Wheeler does not give this information. Nevertheless he "is obliged to say that at the Byculla Ball "all the ladies were not pre-eminently beautiful," but it is gratifying to hear that he found them "all obliging, notwithstanding that "they were, this hot night, in terrible "demand." We might dwell at much greater length upon the blunders in Mr. Wheeler's farrago of nonsense; we might create amusement by telling how he makes Major Fosbery win his V. C. for "shooting down five of the "enemy in the *Looshie* expedition;" how he expected in Poona to meet a "jaunty tiger "on his pathway;" how he talks of the "vernal avenues of Baroda," although the Prince's visit to that State took place in winter; how he speaks of elephants, after being seen by the Prince, going off to their stables, "gambol-"ling like a band of released schoolboys!" how he makes the Ranee Jumnabaee, Khunderao's widow, the "widow of Gunput Rao, brother of "the lately deposed Gaekwar, and at one time "himself sovereign of *Guzerat*;" how he says that Sir Madhava Rao is "endeavouring to "anglicise the *kingdom of Surat!*" how he records that he had met with the *cotton* planters of Ceylon; how he describes Madras as the healthiest of Eastern cities, and in a few lines further on complains of the pure atmosphere being vitiated by rank exhalations from the sewers; and how he actually has the audacity to describe the Cooum, which boasts of its filth and sluggishness, as being "as broad and clear "as the Thames at Windsor;"—we could do all this and more, but we imagine our readers have by this time made a fair estimate of the character of Mr. Wheeler's bulky volume. He misapplies or misinterprets nearly every native name he attempts to use; he blunders along in his facts; he is dull in the uttermost degree. Yet this is one of the men who essays to teach the people of England about India! Poor India has much to bear, yet Providence might have spared it from being the subject of a book by the special correspondent of the *Central News* Association.

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I crave so much space as is necessary for me to tell the Civil Service that I have very trustworthy information from Simla that the Government of India is inclined to concede to the Bombay Service the concessions which have been granted to the N. W. Provinces Service, and that an obstacle, perhaps the principal difficulty, in the way of the Government of India towards considering the matter is, that they have no official knowledge by petition or report of the block which is retarding promotion in the Bombay Service. It is, therefore, plain that the Bombay Service ought immediately to send a memorial to the Government of India, setting forth the condition of promotion, and the causes which have produced the block now severely felt by officers of the Revenue Department, below, say, the 50th place of the list, and asking for relief; and for guidance in asking for it, I must state that I am told by my Simla correspondent that nothing will be conceded to the Judicial branch, in which it is held that promotion is normal, and favourable to the Department; and that no scheme will be considered outside the terms which have been offered to the N. W. P. Service. Those conditions having been determined upon consequent on the report made by the Calcutta Committee at the beginning of this year, when the Committee fully discussed and rejected several other schemes proposed to accelerate promotion, amongst which was one to grant minor pensions free of invalid conditions, it will, therefore, be understood that a memorial must in asking for relief pray for nothing which has not been granted to the N. W. P. Service, and it should be borne in mind that only so much of those concessions is likely to be granted to the Bombay Service as may fulfil the Government object of getting rid of the block. The block is thought to be dependent on—

1. High places in the Revenue line being filled with comparatively young men, many of whom have not done 21 years of residence, and so cannot go; and others who could go, and won't go.

2. On the influx of large numbers of men who joined the Service between 1867 and 1870.

To relieve these two separate causes of block, I am informed the Government of India might be expected to consider favourably—

1. A proposal to them to give pensions to a sufficient number of Revenue Civilians to clear the block, who may have done 20 years' service and more. The pensions to be calculated as has been done in the case of the N. W. P. Service, viz:—the pension for 20 years' service and upwards to bear to £1,000, the proportion which the time served bears to 25 years.

2. A proposal to grant personal allowances to men actually suffering from retardation of promotion on the same terms as have been extended to the N. W. P. Service.

I desire to add that a circular is being printed which will be sent to the Service urging members to memorialize, and that a movement will be afoot at Poona after the 1st of next month to prepare a memorial; and it is in view of this last arrangement that I beg persons acting in the matter, and interested in it, will consider what I have written in this letter, which, as I have stated, rests on very trustworthy information; and it strikes me to suggest that the memorial, which should be as brief and definite as possible, especially as concerns its demands for relief, might very well be sent to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State simultaneously. *Bis dat qui cito dat.*

VERB. SAP.

JOBBERY AND BLUNDERS IN THE INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It appears now to be the custom when any branch of the Services have a grievance to ventilate it through the Press, and no doubt public opinion rules our present Government to a very great extent. There is one Department under the Bombay Government (the Bombay Marine) which has hitherto borne its troubles in silence, but the time has now come when longer silence would be cowardice. I allude to the piece of jobbery about the Tenasserim. The acting command of this vessel is to become vacant on account of her commander being ordered to Aden to act as Harbour Master. Naturally the senior 1st officers look for the promotion, but, instead of their getting it, report says the Simla Sailor has telegraphed to a friend of his, formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy, now a Captain in the B. I. S. N. Co., offering him the appointment. This cannot be by reason of any claim he has to it, as he resigned the Navy for his own purposes, getting compensation for doing so, and joined the merchant service because remuneration was greater and advancement quicker. If I am not greatly mistaken, he is now in the enjoyment of a Lieutenant's pension for his past service. In the Marine there are several officers of equal experience who have served the Indian Government in the capacity of 1st officer for the last ten years and more, whose services have been favourably recorded, and who have spent the best portion of their manhood here in the Indian service; it certainly does seem unfair that they should be passed over merely because a berth is required for a friend of the Naval Adviser's. Before taking up the next grievance, I will dispose of this one by hoping that, now as our Viceroy has undertaken to teach our judges how to administer justice, he will not fail to give a lesson in that way to the Simla Sailor.

The next grievance is a miserable attempt to deprive the European engineers of the Dockyard of their house allowance. To accomplish this it is proposed to fit up one of the hulks as a marine residence for them. Now, many of these engineers are married men, and of long service, and have been in the habit for years of looking on this allowance as a part of their pay, and so it really is if precedent goes for anything. Yet merely to show a retrenchment, Captain Bythesea would subject these men to a great hardship, spend more money in fitting out a hulk than would cover their house rent for years, and cause the State a larger outlay in the end for their transport than if they were allowed to remain on shore.

I would next draw your attention to the new salvage rules lately published in the *Government Gazette*. These are in supersession of the rules in force during the days of the old Indian Navy, in fact are copied from the ones used in the Royal Navy. Captain Bythesea, when he recommended these rules to Government, appears to have lost sight of several material points that makes what is a fair scale for one service a very unfair scale for the other. (1st.) In the Royal Navy the men (as well as officers) make the service their calling, serve for long terms in the hope of eventually rising in their profession, and are, in fact, the backbone of the Navy. In the marine ships the lascars are not bound by any agreement; they merely make use of them until better employment offers, thus actually making a convenience of Government. (2nd.) By these rules a boatswain of perhaps twenty years' standing would find himself on the same footing as a syrang who had joined the service only a month. (3rd.) In the rules as enforced in the Royal Navy natives have a lower proportion of shares than the English sailors, yet according to Captain Bythesea's ruling a lascar in the marine is entitled to the same number of shares as a sailor. (4th.) We will take an ordinary salvage case. The European officer serving in a marine ship finds his share about equal to five months of his pay, whilst a lascar's comes to about eighteen months of his, though the Englishman is of years' service on a foreign station and the lascar may have a few months' service in his own clime. These are trifles, of course, that are not worthy of the consideration of the Simla Navigator. As he appears to be an "equality-Jack" sort of individual, I would suggest he perform his arduous marine duties in the Mountains for his home pay; one would be just as fair as the other. I think if the Government would look a little more into matters connected with the marine and give more attention to the views of their local marine authorities, whose opinions have the advantage of years' experience in the country, that they would treat with greater justice a small, though deserving, portion of their service. Instead of this their Bythesea's decision on all points is final, whether just or otherwise.

THE FULLER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just read the remarks in your impression of to-day on the Fuller case by "An Englishman" who claims from you a fair field for the expression of his independent opinion.

May I also claim a small space from you for the expression of mine?

This gentleman who, like the Pharisee of old, informs us that he is a "passionate lover of common justice and common sense," has displayed in what he writes such superiority over the rest of mankind in these qualities that I feel somewhat diffident in taking objection to some of his remarks.

I cannot, however, as an Englishman allow some of his misstatements and unjust accusations to pass without a demur.

Your correspondent assumes, contrary to the evidence, and certainly not in the most charitable manner possible for a "passionate lover of common justice," Mr. Fuller's account of what happened to be false, and states that the syce—to use "An Englishman's" own words—"after his hair was pulled was not expected to stand still in the presence of an antagonist breathing rage and fury and comparatively *perhaps* an athlete, for the hair-pulling *might* have been supplemented by a kick and instantaneous death, he ran away with the last remnant of strength he had, terrified and in pain, then fell down and died."

This is a highly dramatic account of the unfortunate affair, no doubt, and might be taken by the few as a plausible one, but fortunately we know that it emanates only from the hyper-imaginative brain of your correspondent, who, at the beginning of his letter, led us to believe that he would exhibit "a little justice and common sense."

I hold that servants should never be assaulted or ill-used by their masters, but a little wholesome chastisement and correction is no doubt needful at times, and the fellow—syce or boy—were he to be consulted, would, no doubt, tell us that he infinitely preferred a gentle kick in the rear from his *sahib* to having his *pagar* cut, when detected in some delinquency meriting punishment. Besides, as a rule, a European regards his native servants, with their feeble bodies and undeveloped minds, more as children than as grown men, needing to be corrected as children are, and I think it will be generally admitted the wiser measure rather to slap the child for a fault than to imprison it or deprive it of its food.

That occasionally one hears of brutal treatment by masters is to be deplored, but these instances are excessively rare.

Were the truth known, I believe that by Europeans native servants are infinitely better and more humanely treated than by native rajahs and masters, who, if they pay them at all, frequently pay them indifferently.

It is not, thank God, a characteristic of an Englishman to be a bully or a coward, so I can afford to let your correspondent's (whose nationality I doubt) remarks on that score to pass; but in the case of Mr. Fuller, it is one of those unfortunate occurrences which sometimes happen, that the death of the poor syce was coincident with his receiving the slap from Mr. Fuller, who, I think, is to be sympathised with for the unjust reflections cast upon him by people, some in high places, who inundate us with sickly drivelling twaddle like our "passionate lover of common justice and common sense."

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, 22nd August.

HONOUR AMONG JOURNALISTS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Even schoolboys recognise as disgraceful cowardice the blow aimed at a fallen foe; and grown humanity, from the upper ten thousand to the great unwashed, involuntarily cry shame when one of their fellows is guilty of such an action. Mr. Grattan Geary who, according to himself, "keeps his head" while the rest of the world "make fools of themselves," evidently rises superior to the prejudices of the majority of Britons, if he may be judged by his cowardly attack on the lately deceased *Indian Statesman* and its unfortunate proprietor which appears in the leading columns of this morning's *Times of India.*

I know not Mr. Blanchard, nor have I the doubtful honour of his slanderer's acquaintance, and simply write as one of the public, disgusted that a paper, professing to teach the Indian world propriety of thought and action, and constantly lauding itself to the skies, should disgrace its editorial columns by the publication of such a mean, unmanly attack on one not long since the friend of him who gloats with savage joy over the ruined prospects and blighted hopes of his late office companion.

Mr. Geary's friends best know whether he is a happy man, but I, judging from my slight experience of the world and its ways, envy him not his quiet moments, for if he ever knew aught of manliness his conscience must be a curse to him.

With the reflections on Mr. Justice Marriott's administration of justice and the financial affairs of your own paper, I have nothing to do; my object in writing being but to give public expression to opinions pretty generally expressed this morning as to the bad taste and feeling of one who can "hit a man when he is down."—Yours, &c.

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, 23rd August.

GANPATTI DAY.

The mythology and legends of the Hindoos form a never-ending source of interesting enquiry, especially for those who are conversant with any of the languages of India in which the religious works of the Hindoos are written. But it is only on such an occasion as occurred yesterday, when for a day or two the latent religious feeling of the children of Brahma, rubs itself into a faint semblance of the vigorous condition in which it once flourished, that the *mlechchas* in general catch a transient view of the religious belief and practices of their neighbours, the twice-born Brahmins and their followers, the Kshatriyas, who have fallen so deplorably from their ancient high estate, under the withering influence of the reign of peace; and the Vaishyas, who might well regard the present as a golden age, were it not for the pertinacy with which the rupee refuses to maintain its value.

The crowds who assembled yesterday afternoon to do honour to the god Ganesh affected to exhibit but little of that pomp and ceremony which affect so deeply the spectator of the gorgeous pageantry which still—in the days of its decay, tells of the mighty pride and lust of power which have marked the history of the Romish Church in bye-gone days. Pomp—there was none, but in its stead there were joyous merry-making groups, bent on enjoying a holiday with revelry and fun, rather than in bestowing honour on "he of the elephant face." Civilization is beginning to mark its most unpleasant signs on some of the people already, and it needs but little acquaintance with the mills, to single out the unhealthy forms and faces of the old and young who labour in them, and whose holiday-making always seems to be a wretched failure, if we may judge from the weary yawns that every now and then distorts their faces and the dulness of their heavy looking eyes. But every one who watches or takes part in the progress of the god is not a "mill-hand," and many a boisterous group of merry schoolboys rush to and fro, making sly remarks on the appearance of more sedate parties, and sometimes will even cast a disparaging allusion to the personal appearance of the god himself. It is a general holiday among the Hindoos, rich and poor, and one and all do their best to enjoy it; nor are the poorest left out of the general gaiety, for on this day, as indeed on all great occasions, the Hindoo of wealth dearly loves to distinguish himself by the exercise of liberality to all less fortunate than himself, and it would in general be wronging the worthy sett, to say that he feels anything but pleasure in thus contributing to the day's enjoyment.

But it is time we said something of the god himself. *Ganpatti*, or *Ganesh*, is a god who may be regarded, notwithstanding his unfavourable appearance, as being connected with one of the most respectable branches of the Hindoo Pantheon, having been produced or created by Parvatti, the wife of Shiva, from the oil, &c., scraped from her body in the performance of her ablutions. This unsavoury origin is disputed by some of his more fastidious worshippers, who claim for him a more dignified origin; nor are the pious altogether satisfied as to the manner in which Mr. Ganesh became possessed of the elephant head for which he is chiefly remarkable, but the most popular tale is that in his earlier years the youthful hero was wont to roam recklessly into forbidden places, and frequently transgressed the laws of propriety. One day attempting to enter the apartment in which his mother was performing her ablutions, Shiva became angry and smote the offender's head from off his shoulders. Others say that the fire from the eye of the mightier of the two gods consumed the head of the lesser, and certainly it seems strange that if Ganesh was merely decapitated, his own head should not have been replaced on his shoulders instead of the head of an elephant, which the legend proceeds to say was substituted. Ganesh, like almost all the Hindoo gods, has appropriated to him a series of legends to which we have here no time to refer, but we must note that, whether the honour was bestowed on him on account of the sagacious aspect of his new head, or otherwise, Ganesh rejoices in the high distinction of being the god of wisdom, in which capacity he is occasionally represented—as in the great temple on Parvatti Hill (Poona), sitting on Shiva's knee, his mother, if Parvatti may be so termed, occupying the other knee of her mighty husband.

Tradition states that Ganesh was born or produced on the fourth day of the *shood*, or moonlight half of the lunar month Bhadrapud, which day is termed *Ganesh chauth*, (fourth), and on this day commence the ceremonies devoted to his honour. First in order among the many performances which require to be observed, is the construction of the god. Clay, plaster, bamboo, paper and rags are pressed into service, and soon every Hindoo family is in possession of a god, with an elephant's proboscis and one tusk, more or less richly adorned according to the wealth or taste of the proprietor or artist. Having completed the god, the next thing is to seat him comfortably in a prominent position, in the *Devmunder*, or room in which the family idols are kept, if such a convenience exists; if not, then Mr. Ganesh must be content to occupy a side place in the general assembly room of the family. Seated on his throne the god receives the daily worship and offerings of the family, and the respectful salaams of the visitors who happen to call in. The offerings consist generally of a particular kind of sweetmeat of which the god is said to be particularly fond, and is sometimes shown in his images and pictures as being held in his hand. On the eleventh day of Bhadrapud, the ceremonies are brought to a close, and the god is disposed of as we shall presently see. During the interval from the 4th to the 11th, a Brahmin attends from time to time and recites the legends of the god, while the night is disturbed by the tom-toming on *dhols*, and the blowing of horns and the *eteceteras* which constitute the orchestra at a native tamasha. On the 11th the god is brought forth in procession, adorned with flowers, &c., and seated on a throne, which may either be a richly constructed and cushioned seat, or a mere framework of bamboos loosely put together, drums beat, horns shriek and laughter and fun reign around as the god is borne to the seabeach, preceded by the Brahmin. Arrived at the sea side, the twice-born takes possession of the god, and wading out as far as he safely can, drops Ganesh bodily into the water and returns on shore, while the assembled spectators preserve a respectful silence. The procession then returns home, and the sweetmeats which have been offered to the god are broken up and thrown among the grain jars and in other parts of the house, for the rats and mice who were his favourites.

On the night of the 11th it is considered most unlucky to see the moon, as that luminary once laughed at a mishap which occurred to the god, who thereupon cursed whoever should look at her on this night. Whenever then an unlucky wight catches a glimpse of the moon, he makes haste to provoke some one to abuse him, hoping by so doing to avert the evil which otherwise might befall him. There are many other points connected with the worship of Ganesh on this occasion to which we might allude, but time and space cry "hold, enough," and so free us from the imprecation of the fiery Scot.

THE LATE CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT PANCHGUNNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a letter published in your columns of the 12th July, Dr. M. M. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Mahableshwar, volunteers an explanation regarding the cause of the outbreak of cholera at Panchgunny in June last. This letter contains statements that I hold to be opposed to fact, and statements calculated to be seriously injurious to my character. I beg therefore the use of your columns for replying to Dr. Mackenzie in the same public way and by the same public channel that he selected for attacking me.

The reason of my long silence is easily explained. The subject of the cholera outbreak at Panchgunny was under the consideration of Government, and feeling that my case was quite strong enough, I preferred that it should stand or fall in the estimation of Government, sustained only by my official "report" and the opinion of the medical authorities. It looks as if Dr. Mackenzie thought his case in opposition needed the additional support of a newspaper influence.

I now proceed to remark on his letter. He says:—"The whole key to the outbreak lay in the *first case* (Mrs. Mackenzie's hamal). This man died four days after the attack, and it is more than probable that as no attempts at segregation were made and the usual communication between the servants and others of Mr. Mackenzie's house and the school were allowed, the disease by this means, and aided by the prevailing westerly winds, carried the infection into the school."

Now, this "first case" from which Dr. Mackenzie supposes the infection was carried into the school never existed. Dr. Mackenzie never saw the case himself. His statement that it was cholera is without any medical evidence, indeed in opposition to the only medical evidence forthcoming. I was the medical attendant and I questioned his views to himself from the moment they were expressed, and, I must add, before I knew the particular propagation theory he would adopt. The patient was, in fact, a sufferer from a wholly different disease.

But Dr. Mackenzie's peculiar theory of how cholera is most likely spread at hill stations enables me to waive all questions about the hamal's disease. That Dr. Mackenzie should attribute the outbreak in the school to an infection 300 yards off and which required 13 days to become contagious and which had left a crowd of people, including 8 children in the same compound, untouched, is so passing strange for a medical man who has any experience of cholera outbreaks in India, especially with other very probable causes before his eyes, that I prefer to leave his views to the criticisms of the medical press. How cholera may or may not spread at our health-resorts is well worthy of the most patient and protracted enquiry.

The last para. of Dr. Mackenzie's letter says:—"With ordinary care and attention I see no reason to believe that cholera can originate there but neither Mahableshwar, Panchgunny nor any hill stations can be safe from cholera brought up from the plains and the ordinary measures neglected to prevent its spread."

The inference here is plain. It is that ordinary care and attention were not given to prevent the spread of cholera at Panchgunny, and that ordinary measures were neglected.

Here is a charge of ignorance on the one hand, and culpable negligence on the other. A charge of negligence, especially on a question of life and death, is so serious that it concerns Dr. Mackenzie's honour that it was not made without the most sound and incontrovertible evidence. But it is refuted by the contents of his own official report, by the opinion of the Surgeon-General, by the Government Resolution, by the measures of precaution and prevention I am known to have taken 9 days before the school outbreak occurred, and by what I did after it had occurred. Nobody will dare to say that I did not then take every necessary sanitary precaution,—and *before* instructions to that effect from the civil authorities had reached me.

There being, therefore, no truth in the statements that cholera passed into the school from Mrs. Mackenzie's house, and no truth in the statement which suggest that ordinary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease in the station were neglected, I leave it to Dr. Mackenzie now to do what becomes a man and a gentleman when he finds that he has been incautiously betrayed into an act of gross injustice to another.

HENRY WEBB,
Superintendent of Panchgunny.

August 22.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The only brand bottled and guaranteed by the manufacturer himself. Moller's Cod Liver Oil has been invariably declared to be finer than any other oil at all International Exhibitions. In London 1862, Paris 1867, Vienna 1873, Moscow 1872, Naples 1871, Copenhagen 1872, Christiania 1871, &c. At Vienna 1873, the last International Exhibition, the special jury for judging Cod Liver Oil selected Moller's Cod Liver Oil from fifty-seven English and foreign brands, comprising all the better known, for the only prize of the highest order, the Medal for Progress, and as a further special mark of their high appreciation of its excellence above all others, they awarded the next highest prize, the Medal for Merit, to Peter Moller's method of preparing Cod Liver Oil, the regulations prohibiting two awards being given to one article. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint bottles. London depot, 521, Oxford-street, W. C. and in Bombay at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE APPOINTMENT OF REMOUNT AGENT.

ALLAHABAD, 23rd August.

Captain W. A. Roberts, R. H. A., has been selected to succeed Mr. Thacker as Remount Agent, Calcutta.

THE 5th FUSILIERS.

The Company of the 5th Fusiliers, which moved into camp on the Cawnpore road, has been sent farther off to Burgarh.

LIEUTENANT LANE.

Lieutenant Lane has been sent back to Peshawur under arrest, to be tried by Court-Martial for desertion.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, 23rd August.

Servian official despatches state that the Turks have attacked and been repulsed before Alexinatz.

The Gurgosovaz] forces have withdrawn to Nissa and the Servian troops have occupied Gurgosovaz.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Large numbers of Volunteers are joining the Servians from Russia, including officers and soldiers, Russia permitting.

FURTHER ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

Further accounts are published of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 22nd August.

The Bombay heavy mails of the 21st ultimo, arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 22nd August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½.
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½.
40s Male Twist	0-10.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½

The sum of £103,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Thibet.

Departure—Childwall Hall.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 23rd August, 4-32 p.m.

Mail steamer China, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—23rd August.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-28 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·82.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 2 to 5, thermometer 82, barometer 29·90. Fall of rain 38 cents.

Mangalore, 8-53 a.m.—Weather rainy, wind N. W., N. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 77. Fall of rain 80 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·80.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind W. N W. strong, thermometer 84. Fall of rain 15 cents.

LINE REPORTS.—23rd August.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

We are sure our readers will excuse us for again speaking about the newspaper quarrel which has been unwarrantably thrust upon us. The *Times of India* yesterday published an article which painfully revealed its editor's peculiarly amiable disposition. We all know that poor Mr. Blanchard, who has been struggling to earn a living out of his paper the *Indian Statesman*, has been unfortunate, and that at last he has been compelled to give in. It was the duty of every decent newspaper conductor in India to give Mr. Blanchard his sympathy. The editor of the *Times of India*, in gloating over the misfortunes of his brother journalist, takes upon himself the serious responsibility of risking the alienation from his paper of every man possessed of good taste and ordinary feelings of generosity. It is against all English codes of honour to strike a man when he is down, and we sympathise sincerely with Mr. Blanchard for being so unfortunate as to have such a foe as his Christian friend and brother journalist the editor of the *Times of India*. In the course of his remarks upon the *Indian Statesman*, the editor of the *Times of India* has thought fit to repeat the false and calumnious statement that the *Bombay Gazette* is mortgaged to natives, in order to pay "even a single creditor eight annas in the rupee." Mr. Maclean, who knew well how to answer such slanders, is absent from Bombay, and in repeating a gross attack upon Mr. Maclean's private affairs when he is not here to repel it, the editor of the *Times of India* shows another trait in the character of his disposition. Whether or not Mr. Maclean did what the *Times of India* lays to his charge ought to be no particular concern of the public's, as he is quite entitled to manage his private affairs as he pleases, the fact of a man being a newspaper editor and proprietor not being sufficient to deprive him of a privilege shared by the rest of the community. As the editor of the *Times of India*, however, when reduced to the extremity of presenting himself and his paper with a certificate of good character, insists upon making the private affairs of his neighbours public property, we cannot do better than reprint what Mr. Maclean wrote when he was assailed in the same way by the editor of the *Times of India* a few months ago:—

As everybody knows his neighbour's affairs in Bombay, we are not taking the public into our confidence when we mention that the proprietor of the *Gazette*, who had bought the paper at the end of 1863 for £15,000 and paid off the whole of the purchase money within eighteen months, found himself, through his own folly, reduced at the end of 1866 to the necessity of beginning this work all over again. Starting in 1867 with a new debt of about £15,000 he had paid off, up to the middle of last year, about two thirds of this sum with interest. The claim for the remainder was held by a rich and friendly creditor who, actuated, we sincerely believe, by pure good will rather than any other motive, offered to cancel the debt, which was payable by instalments, on payment of about half the amount in cash. If we had not been able to show that the *Gazette* is now in a very prosperous condition, we could never have taken advantage of this liberal offer; but we are [illegible] y that the transaction was com-

he charge on the *Gazette* is

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The first list of subscriptions to the Lord Napier of Magdala Memorial Fund shows that the amount so far promised is a little short of Rs. 14,000, or about one-fourth of what is required for a good equestrian statue, nothing short of which would be a fitting memorial of Lord Napier's long and distinguished career.

The total quantity of cotton exported from India in the month of July last was 256,727 cwts., valued at Rs. 59,57,700, and from the 1st of October 1875 to the end of July 1876, the quantity exported was 4,195 392 cwts., valued at Rs. 10,56,80,049 as compared with 5,307,136 cwts., valued at Rs. 14,48,51,781, exported in the corresponding period of 1874-75.

The extent to which European troops are this year enjoying the privilege of residence at the hill stations is very great. From recent returns, which the *Pioneer* has obtained, and on which our contemporary says he can rely, we learn that there are at present 9,150 European soldiers, with 839 soldiers' wives and 1,810 children, distributed through the various permanent or temporary hill stations of the Bengal Presidency.

A very smart shock of earthquake was felt at Nellore about 8½ o'clock p.m. on the 15th ultimo. The D. P. W. Officer in charge reported:—"Unlike all the shocks I have experienced here during the last three years this one was confined to this locality, or rather it originated in it (the hills); the shock was most sensibly felt preceded by the sound of an explosion as it were, and followed by a very loud rumbling. This is the second shock in this month; the previous one occurred during the day, on the 5th instant."

The Governor General in Council has directed that the Sea Customs Revenue shall henceforth be administered in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce of the Government of India. It is a standing rule that no measure intended to cause any increase or decrease of any item of public revenue shall be considered otherwise than in consultation with the Financial Department, and this rule will apply especially to duties of Sea Customs; but all communications relating to Sea Customs should, in future, be addressed to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Scarcely an examination takes place in this country but some of the papers are almost sure to be circulated amongst the students before the proper time. We are told that the Roorkee College examinations are now going on, and some of the subordinate class papers have, it seems, got abroad in the most mysterious manner. The Principal has taken prompt action in the matter, set fresh papers, and expelled sundry native students. The examination is now proceeding smoothly. If on further enquiry the young natives should be found to be guilty, we shall have another instance of the subtle wickedness of the people of the East, who seem to commence their evil doings from the very earliest period of their existence.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 17th August 1876, that in Madras slight rain is reported from all districts; the season is still said to be unfavourable in Kurnool; elsewhere prospects seem fair. In Mysore light showers have fallen, but more rain is much required, and prospects have not ceased to be doubtful. In Sind the river is high and prospects are fair. Elsewhere throughout the Bombay Presidency the rainfall has been very deficient, the fall during the week being everywhere under one inch except in Tanna and Kanara: more rain is urgently required in all districts. In the Central Provinces the fall has been insufficient for the rice crops in the districts about Nagpore, while in those lying near the Vindhyas it has been excessive. In Berar want of rain renders prospects unfavourable. In Central India rain is much required at Mhow and in Malwa. In Rajpootana little has fallen, and more is wanted in Marwar, Jeypore, and Ulwur. In Bengal the fall has been plentiful and general, and prospects are good in all districts except Pooree. In Assam also the fall has been copious and prospects are favourable. Moderate rain has fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces, and somewhat less in Oudh; accounts are good. In the Punjab rain is reported only from Umballa, Lahore, Rawul Pindi, and Peshawur; prospects are favourable.

The following story of a case of thrashing a servant is told by a Madras correspondent of a contemporary:—"I can give you a story, the truth of which I guarantee; the incident was witnessed by several officials. When the Prince's train arrived at Vellore it was night. One of the carriages had run hot and had to be removed. A carriage had previously been removed for the same reason, and several of the members of the suite had to change their places. In the bustle, Lord Charles Paget appears to have lost his sword, for he ran about on the Vellore platform in great excitement calling out: 'Allah-u-Deen! damn you, Allah-u-Deen, have you found my sword?' The sword was not found, thereupon his Lordship clubbed his Ulster great coat, for want of a better weapon, and *thrashed* his boy with it in presence of several dignified officials who had come to meet the Prince, who was sleeping in his carriage. And these are the gentlemen, forsooth, who have ventured to complain to Lord Salisbury of the want of cordiality between the English and the natives. If Allah-u-Deen had had a diseased spleen, and had slipped and fallen on the wet platform of the station, should we have been indulged with a long minute from H. E. the G. in C. regarding 'European masters treating their native servants in a manner in which they would not treat men of their own race?' This little incident has not yet found its way into print, but I hope it will spread far and wide. Send Lord Charles a copy of this paper; I challenge him to deny it."

The Lahore paper publishes the following frontier news:—"The Afreedees of the Kohat Pass having temporarily vacated their defensive posts on the Kothul or crest of the Pass, and also the towers held by them at the mouth of the pass on the Kohat side, and gone off to some distance to attend the funeral of a man of some note in their clan, information of the fact was communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, who ordered the Bungush tribe of the Kohat Valley to occupy these posts on behalf of the British Government. On hearing of this, the Afreedees returned in haste and gave the Bungushes the option of vacating peaceably, which the latter did, resigning, at the same time, some of their personal property which they were either not able, or not permitted by the Afreedees, to carry off. The Afreedees are laying in stores of supplies and ammunition in the full

nviction that they will be attacked by a

ritish force at the commencement of the cold

ason, but they do not exhibit any desire to

eld to the demands of the British Government.

ndeed, they have received an assurance of

elp from the Akhoond of Swat in the event

a British force really entering their hills.

eanwhile, the Akhoond has reiterated his

revious order for rigidly excluding all British

bjects, servants and emissaries from Swat,

d has authorised the tribes under his influence

go to the assistance of the Afreedees as soon

e latter are attacked by the British. The

es of Teerah are still undecided as to

de they shall take; but some designing

Kohat Pass Afreedees have

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THE QUEEN'S TITLE OF "EMPRESS OF INDIA."

The following are the "Annexures" to the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of Friday last, following the proclamation of the Viceroy which we published on Monday last:—

[39 Vic. cap. 10.]

No. 1.]

An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies. [27th April 1876.]

(Transmitted in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 28 [Legislative] of 29th June 1876.)

Whereas by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the fortieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, chapter sixty-seven, it was provided that after such Union as aforesaid the Royal style and titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint:

And whereas by virtue of the said Act and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, the present style and titles of Her Majesty are "Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith:"

And whereas by the Act for the better government of India passed in the Session of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and six, it was enacted that the government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Her Majesty, should become vested in Her Majesty, and that India should thenceforth be governed by and in the name of Her Majesty, and it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of government so made by means of an addition to be made to the style and titles of of Her Majesty:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

It shall be lawful for Her Most Gracious Majesty, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid of the transfer of the Government of India, by Her Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Her Majesty may seem meet.

No. 2.]

No. 70, dated India Office, 13th July 1876.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, copy of the Queen's Proclamation notifying the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of "Empress of India."

2. This act on the part of Her Majesty is formal and emphatic expression, for which it seemed to the Queen that the opportunity was eminently suitable, of the favourable sentiments which she has always entertained towards the Princes and People of India. I request that Your Excellency will proclaim throughout Her Majesty's Indian Dominions, in a manner suitable to Her gracious intentions, the addition which has been made to the Royal Style and Titles.

SALISBURY.

By the
QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTRIA, R.

Whereas an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "an Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies," which Act recites that, by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such Union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint: and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act, and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the 1st day of January 1801, our present Style and Titles are "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the faith:" and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better Government of India, it was enacted that the Government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Us, should become vested in Us, and that India should thenceforth be governed by Us and in Our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of Government so made by means of an addition to be made to Our Style and Titles: And which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid, of the transfer of the Government of India, by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem meet; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council to appoint and declare, and We do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants Writs, Appointments and other like instruments not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say in the Latin tongue in these words: "Indiæ Imperatrix." And in the English tongue in these words: "Empress of India."

And Our will and pleasure further is that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments herein before specially excepted.

And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by Our authority with the like impressions, shall notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and further that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing Our Style, or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamtion, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six in the thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

God save the Queen.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,
T. H. Thornton,
Offg Secy. to the Government of India.

P. W. D. GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Could any of your military correspondents, through the medium of your valuable journal, be good enough to inform me how it is that serjeants of the Royal Engineers, serving in the P. W. D., only receive the pay of an infantry serjeant? There are at present serving in the P. W. D. of this Presidency, no less than twelve *bonâ fide* R. E. serjeants, all of whom are simply in receipt of the latter stipend. Now, I should like to know how it is Government do not see to these things, and give poor men their rights and dues? It is, I think, very high time the Royal Engineer officers took an interest in the men of their corps. Had we only known the routine that we have to go through, I am almost certain none of us would have ever volunteered our services for India. It would have been much better had we remained with the corps at Chatham. There we could have bettered ourselves by joining the Home P. W., whereas here, after *slaving* for the *short* period of twenty-one years, and in very many instances without the comforts of a home or any little luxury we could indulge in were we in our native land, we are obliged to retire upon a paltry sum of *two shillings* per diem. Now, in England, a foreman of works retires upon serjeant major's pension, let alone the home life and its comforts.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that this will attract the

of some R. E. officer holding a position,

bring forward before Government

rth.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS OLD.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In an article in yesterday's *Times of India* on the Bachi Amavasya the writer implies that he rode through a crowd almost as dense as the Derby crush in the *Old Kent Road*. Will you please ask that writer to let us know when he experienced a Derby crush on that highway? I have seen the blue ribbon of the turf run for more than once and for some years lived on the Epsom Road; and my experience suggests to me that the gentleman who writes for your contemporary is "a young man from the country" who mistakes Kensington and Clapham road, where crushes do occur on Derby Day, for the Old Kent Road. To travel from London to Epsom *via* Old Kent would be something like taking a short cut from the Fort to Mazagon by way of Chowpattee and Girgaum.—Yours, &c.,

August 23. LOCALITY.

THE NUGGUR WEEK.

(From a Correspondent.)

There must be many old residents of this favourite station who will be glad to hear of what was going on there last week. Though having no claim to be called an historian, I must try to tell you and your readers something of what I saw and heard. When I begin by saying that the entertainments and sports were under the auspices of the "Queen's," and that Mr. H.,—s, the well known sporting subaltern, was secretary and general manager, it will at once be seen that nothing but fair weather was required to have six days of such engagement as Indian stations seldom offer. Visitors come in from all parts. Far distant Assam had its representative, as also had Kurrachee, Jaulnah, Poona, &c. The mail contractor's tattoos between Dhond and Nuggur must have been very glad when they had taken the last visitor back to the railway station, for the "moorum" on the road, from want of rain, made their work anything but of the lightest. On Monday at 10-30 the cricket match began—Nuggur *vs.* Visitors. The latter eleven, though containing some well-known names, were decidedly "scratchy" and had a tail that would far outdo that of our friend the ghost in "Hamlet." Visitors won the toss and elected to go in first, but the attack was too strong. H——n at one end was fast and furious, while M——d at the other was, as Dickens says, slow and "All of a Twist" ("Oliver Twist.") All out for 75! Nuggur finding that their visitors had forgotten to bring more than one bowler, gave their unfortunate guests a rare outing. There appeared a unanimous determination not to be hard on their hosts, so several catches that could ordinarily have been thought nothing of, were allowed to drop. Total 151 or 76 to the good.

Visitors' second attempt was exactly the same amount as the first, 75, so they found themselves beaten in one innings and one run. Tiffin was served in the Gymkhana shed, and then the lotteries in the first day's racing were brought forward. Four races run for decision on the morrow. The first was the Ahmednuggur Plate, for which there were two entries—General Lee and Champagne. A long price was given for the former as it was looked upon as a certainty for him. In the Zoroastrian Cup Deception, late Kewmith, and Budmash sold for the same price, while Henwick and Gharib went for small sums. In the Little Hacks Jas was made the favourite, and in the Whim, Tommy fetched the highest price. The first day closed by a station dinner at the Queen's mess, at which everybody "assisted," and a most pleasant evening was passed.

On Tuesday morning all Nuggur wended their way to the badminton courts in the Fort to see the match—Visitors *vs.* Nuggur. Again the Visitors were defeated, though, I imagine, had they had a little practice in the courts before playing the match, the result would have been different.

In the afternoon were the first day's races, and the large crowd that assembled in the course showed how popular was this sport. The first race was looked upon as such a certainty for the General that there was little speculation. They got off well together; the General being ridden by Mr. Hughes and Champagne by the owner. They kept together the whole way round the course, but to the surprise of all and delight of some, Mr. H. was seen hard at work on the big horse at beginning of the straight run in. Mr. R., never moved, but Champagne coursing the even tenure of his way, sailed in an easy winner by 2 lengths, amidst the plaudits of the multitude. This was a great pot upset. For the Zoroastrian Cup there were 4 entries, but as Gharib was found to be lame, so did not start. The race lay between Deception and Budmash, and as the former got in a stone lighter than the latter, it was looked on as a certainty, and this time there was no "deception," for the light weight started off with the lead and was never caught, winning easily, in very bad time.

Third Race was the Little Hacks, which Jas had no trouble in winning, and this he did in a canter. The last race which was run in the gloaming was won easily by Tommy; Chancellor second, Budmash third.

This last horse made a poor exhibition after what was expected of him, but the weight and the distance were too much for him. So ended a most enjoyable afternoon, for thanks to the honorary secretary the arrangements were all that could be desired.

At night there were theatricals in the Queen's Theatre, and I was astonished at the excellence displayed by the various actors. "Kenilworth" and "Chiselling" were the pieces performed. When all were good it would be invidious to mention names, but I must say that the character of Queen Elizabeth and of Varney in the first piece and of Trotter in the second were admirably performed. I must not forget the interlude when the Policeman's Duett and the Irish song (by an Englishman!) were capital. After a hard day's amusement there was now to be a dance at the Queen's mess (after supper). There were not many ladies to dance, but those there were kept it up with great spirit, and it was not until 3.45 that the last strains of music from the band died away on the cool morning breeze.

Wednesday was to have seen the continuation of cricket, but owing to the crushing defeat of Monday, the Visitors did not appear to relish a day's leather hunting, so all idea of a return match was dispelled, and pigeon shooting substituted. A match, 5 aside, 10 birds each—Nuggur *vs.* Visitors—was made up. The best shot in the winning team to have a silver cup. The strangers made a very good fight, but were beaten by 7 birds, Captain Campbell, R.A., winning the cup by killing 9 out of 10. This gentleman was bought in the lotterry of Rs. 650 for a mere trifle.

I forgot to mention in its proper place that a match between Mr. Rickard's Australian Champagne and Major Atkinson's Arab Deception came off at 7-30 this morning, the Australian yielding the weight for class (3 stone) ¾ mile. It turned out a hollow affair as was expected. The Arab was never in the race, Champagne, beautifully ridden by his owner (who had some difficulty in getting him to start), winning absurdly easily.

In the evening another dinner was given by the "Queen's" to the Visitors who thus had another opportunity of enjoying the music of their splendid band.

On Thursday the cross-country races were for decision, but they unfortunately were very uninteresting from the fact of there being so few entries.

In the first Tommy went over the course alone, as Henwick would not start and Dandy refused to go on after doing ½ mile. In the second (ponies) Jas had it all his own way and won by a field or two without an effort.

Colonel Morris and the officers 15th Regiment N. I. entertained the Visitors, &c., at dinner this evening, and a most pleasant evening was passed.

Friday morning was decided on to fix the relative merits of Deception and Budmash on more even terms than they met in the Zoroastrian Cup. So a match was made, Budmash allowing 4 lbs for ½ a mile, the weights being 11 stone and 10-10. Deception got the best of the start but did not keep it long as the chestnut soon passed him and won easily, in respectable time, 57 seconds, by a length.

In the evening the match at lawn tennis was played—Nuggur *vs.* Visitors. Here the latter scored their first victory, defeating the local champions after a good fight by 2 games to 1.

It was announced to-day that there would be a 3rd day's racing. The Visitors subscribed a cup valued Rs. 200, while it was found there was sufficient fund for a "Scurry" for ponies and another for Arabs.

There were lotteries to-day on the last day's racing and at night some theatricals at the Queen's Theatre.

At the races on Saturday the Visitors' Cup was won by Chancellor. Tommy fell at starting or would have had a good chance. Budmash and Deception, though entered, keeping themselves for the last race when they were to meet again at the same weights but at a longer distance (¾ mile). The Little Scurry was easily won by Jas, who proved himself to be the best pony at the meeting. For the Scurry Deception was most fancied, though Budmash was not without friends. It proved an excellent race; Budmash, beautifully ridden by Captain Sullivan, landing his stakes by ¾ length, thus proving himself at the distance the best Arab at the meeting.

This concluded a most pleasant week enjoyed by all who had the good luck to be present. The weather favoured us, and though there were slight showers, it did not interfere with the sports. It will be long before the Visitors forget how well they were treated by the residents of Nuggur and especial thanks are due to Mr. Hughes, the honorary secretary, to whose energy and excellent arrangement this great success was principally due.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, 22nd August.

The first day of the Regatta is over, and Bombay has beaten Poona easily. The afternoon was very pleasant, cloudy and dry, just the thing for a Regatta. The piece of water by Garden Reach is always pretty, and so are the surroundings generally.

The arrangements were good, as usual, having been managed by the popular and energetic secretary of the P. B. C.

The first race—junior pairs—was won easily by about 3 lengths. The second—first heat senior sculls—was also rather a hollow affair. Horsley lost four or five lengths at the start, but when he settled down he drew ahead and won as he liked. The great race was the Challenge Fours. Bombay clearly rowed Poona down, and won by about six lengths, rowing easy. Poona is not often beaten on its own river, and had their crew had more practice together, they might have made a better race of it. The old system of "trial fours" appears to me better than selecting four men to row shortly before the race. Although it is generally pretty certain who are to be the crew, the grinding in the fours is a good preliminary. As it was, Bombay fairly beat Poona on its merits, and I wish they had received a better ovation when they landed. Poona appeared to be disgusted, and the winning crew was not cheered as it should have been.

The next race was the first heat of the scratch fours. The boats were fairly together at first, after which Donald's boat drew away and won by about three lengths. The next heat of the scratch fours succeeded, and was won by Jackson's boat by a clear length. The boats fouled about half way, but rowed on, and finished the race. One of the boats in this heat, the losing one, refused to take its own side of the river, I hear. The senior pairs were not rowed on this day, one of the oars not being up to time. The result of the Challenge race, is not favourable to Poona, but I hope it will induce Bombay to come up next year, and row us again. Considering that they come from a hot place like Bombay and can't get any ice to cool them withal, they rowed very well indeed—well enough to beat Poona.

May I venture to suggest that there should be a less interval between the heats. It was dark when the last race was rowed, and the crews seemed to be in no hurry to get into their boats.

Colonel Roome and officers of the 5th N. L. I. very kindly lent their band to play at Garden Reach. All Poona was there.

This afternoon there is a *Matinee Musicale* of the Philharmonic Society at the Council Hall.

You shall hear of the various events as they come off.

I write a fresh paragraph to say that the reason why Poona did not make a better race of it was the unfitness of No. 3 in that boat. He had a severe fall at the Hunt Races and injured his side and arm—so much so that it was feared he had broken some ribs. He was supposed to have got all right again, but the hard work in the race disabled him early, and he was little more than a passenger. It is a great pity, for his rowing is good and his pluck undeniable.

The same cause prevented the first heat of the senior sculls being rowed yesterday.

The following is the programme of the races:—

First Race.—4.30 p. m.

First Heat.—Junior Pairs. Distance ½ mile.
Prize Silver Cheroot Case.

1.	st. lbs.	2.	st. lbs.
1. T. Stock	10 13	1. E. W. Dun	10 10
St.—H. C. Jackson	11 0	St.—F. S. Inglefield	12 2
Cox.—H. D. Minchin	8 5	Cox—H. G. Couran	8 8
Colour—Red.		Colour—Yellow.	

Second Race.—5-0 p. m.

First Heat.—Senior Sculls. Distance one mile.

1.	st. lbs.	2.	st. lbs.
W. H. Horsley	11 6	G. Poignand	10 5
Colour—Black and Red.		Colour—Yellow.	

Third Race.—5-15 p. m.

Challenge Fours. Distance one mile. Prizes Silver Cups and the Challenge Medals.

Bombay Boat Club Crew. 1.	st. lbs.	Poona Boat Club Crew. 2.	st. lbs.
1. E. L Barton	9 2	1. H. A. Anderson	10 11
2. C. Young	11 6	2. R. B. Joyner	10 5
3. M. R. Wyer	11 4	3. W. M. Fletcher	11 0
St.—J. R. Croft	13 3	St.—E. Giles	13 0
Cox.—E. C. Rich	8 8	Cox—G. F. Herbert	8 0
Colour—White.		Colour—Crimson.	

Fourth Race.—5 30 p. m.

First Heat.

1.	2.	3.
1. Stevenson.	1. Pochin.	1. Macpherson.
2. Rayner.	2. Adye-Curran.	2. Anson.
3 Inglefield	3. Clarke.	3. Thomas.
St. Donald.	St. Stock.	St. Tyndall.
Miss G. Rogers.	Miss Rogers.	Miss Southey.

Second Heat—6-15 p. m.

1.	2.
1. D. Harrison.	1. Oxenham.
2. Barton.	2. Langtry.
3. Fforde.	3. Wyer.
St. Jackson.	St. Anderson.
Miss Aitchison.	Miss Inglis.

BOMBAY.

Sudden Death.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Colaba on view of the body of Gunput Ramjee. Deceased was a driver in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, who died somewhat suddenly at the stables. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

Inquest.—A Coroner's inquest was held yestarday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of a Goanese, named Baptista Alexio Vaz. The deceased was the nephew of a baker, named Francis DeSouza, and aged twenty years. It was suspected that deceased had died from the effects of some internal injuries he had received by blows inflicted on him by one Josquim and Mariano on the night of the 12th instant in a quarrel which ensued between them at the residence of one Pedro at Colbhat. The medical evidence went to show that the deceased was admitted into the hospital on the morning of the 19th instant, suffering from symptoms of remittent fever and pneumonia. He was accordingly treated, but became worse and died at 3 a. m. on the 23rd instant. The *post mortem* examination of the body went to show that the cause of death was pleural pneumonia of the right side. There was no evidence of the deceased having suffered from violence either on his admission into the hospital or after his death. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by pneumonia."

"Codigo Epistolar on Nocões sobre o Modo de escrever todo o Genero das Cartas."—We have been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet in Portuguese, printed at Furtado's Library in Bombay, on letter writing. It introduces the reader with brief observations to the manner of writing and the materials to be used in correspondence. A complete form of addresses to all civil, ecclesiastical and military personages has been set down, with suggestive remarks how to begin and close a letter when directed to any one of the above-mentioned dignitaries. The specimens of letters and answers are numerous, and the varied subjects on which they are written make it highly interesting and useful to all those who wish to distinguish themselves in epistolary correspondence. The embodiment of the several forms of invitation, drafts, receipts, promissory notes, power of attorney, and a table of pay from Re. 1 to 100 widens the sphere of usefulness of this little volume. The book comes very opportunely to supply a want which was keenly felt by the Portuguese community, and the nominal price at which it is sold, places it within the reach of everybody without difference to means. It is neatly got up, and its portable size, with the simple yet elegant language in which the sentences are couched, carry an additional claim of recommendation independently of what we may urge on its behalf by inviting the attention of that section of the community for which it is intended.

A Daring Fraud by Hindoo Servants of a Native Firm.—Information was given to the police by Mr. Purboodass Succeedass, a wealthy Hindoo merchant residing in the Fort, that two of his servants, named Mottee Moojun and Mooljee Ramjee, were both implicated in making away with a sum of Rs. 13,104, which was entrusted to the first accused, Mottee Moojun, on Monday last, the 21st instant, by the mehta of the complainant, named Sujunlall Narrottum, in order to pay the amount over on behalf of the complainant's firm to a firm at Mombadavie. The two accused, Mottee and Mooljee, were arrested by the police the same day, and the man Mottee said that he received the amount from the mehta for the purpose above stated, and on his way to the firm at Mombadavie he met the second accused, Mooljee Ramjee, to whom he handed the bundle containing the amount, and that they both together were proceeding along the road to Mombadavie when they suddenly met two others—namely, one Bulwuntrao and one Khunderao, both acquaintances of theirs, and in course of conversation, the heavy bundle containing the aforesaid sum was handed over either to Bulwuntrao or Khunderao to be conveyed in their company to Mombadavie. In the meantime while they were (all four) going together Bulwuntrao and Khunderao appear to have slipped away through some of the by-lanes with the bundle containing the money and cannot be found. The other man, Mooljee Ramjee, corroborated the statement made by Mottee Moojun, the first accused. The matter was handed over to the detectives. Upon enquiry they discovered yesterday that Rs. 320 was handed over by the two accused on Monday last to a man, named Govind Poonja, for safe custody. As the matter stands it is strongly suspected that these two men, Mottee and Mooljee, have both contrived to make away with the amount, and are fully aware as to where it is secreted. Further enquiries by the detective police are in progress.

We are very glad indeed to learn that Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier has recovered from his recent severe illness.—*Deccan Herald.*

Dacoity.—The Judges of the High Court of Bombay (on a reference from Mr. Newnham, Session Judge at Poona, who differed from the jury in the case) have found Ramjee bin Vittoo guilty of dacoity at the village of Dingoor, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Sewram bin Vittoo has been ordered to be discharged by the decree of the Court.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts
Wednesday, 23rd Aug. (up to 6 a.m.)	0 44	0 14	0 01
Previously registered	42 61	37 83	28 14
Total up to date	43 05	37 97	38 15

MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 3 Church Lane, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions which were passed at a meeting held on the 8th instant. Mr. Vundravundas Pursho, tumdass was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read.

It was then proposed by Mr. Vullubdass Valjee, seconded by Mr. Vullubdass Vundravundass, and carried unanimously, That the special resolutions proposed and passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company, held on the 8th August, 1876, be and are hereby confirmed.

The resolutions confirmed were as follows:—That the capital of the company be further increased from Rs. 4,37,500 to Rs. 5,00,500 by the issue of sixty-three new whole shares of Rs 1,000 each, to meet the cost of additional mule spindles, say about 4,000, and their accessories. That the directors be, and are hereby authorised to dispose of the said sixty-three new shares in manner best suited for the interest of the company, and that the holders of such shares be entitled to profits accruing on these shares, and to vote in respect thereof in the same manner as the original registered shareholders.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CASHMERE.

(*From the "Pioneer's" own Correspondent.*)

GULMURG, 15th August.

If any ordinary young man from the country could, within the last few weeks, have been dropped from the clouds at early morning dawn, while humanity was yet in slumber, near the wooden huts which go to form the Gulmurg bazaar, his first exclamation would probably have been "diggings!" Looking up the valley he would see, on an eminence on the right, a frail wooden erection, with two frail wooden crosses jutting up from each gable end which he would recognise as a church, and his next utterance would most likely be "Christians!" Walking up the meadow a short distance, ankle deep in mud, he would come upon a series of log and branch constructions planted on the ground at regulated distances, which he would not fail to perceive were hurdles, and the word "races" followed by "English" would come to his mouth, for who, he would naturally think, but mad-cap Englishmen, mad on their national sport, would think of racing horses in a swamp. Looking around, he would observe in the many huts and tents on the ridges an air of neatness and comfort not to be looked for in the temporary habitations of gold diggers, and so with these and other appearances the idea that he had landed at a gold diggings would be dispelled. With the rising, not of the sun but of the fog, and the descent of the clouds and the rain, he would regret not being able to see more of what he has already seen enough to know must be, when all is visible, a pretty place, for he has had a glimpse of hills, and forests, and a meadow sparkling with flowers. The morning advanced, and meeting and bespeaking an Englishman who would tell him "this is the sanitarium of the beautiful valley of Cashmere to which the visitors resort for health, and it is nearly always weather like this," he would wink and smile incredulously, as much as to say "you don't come over me." For of all the elevated places in Cashmere there surely is not, or never was, one less adapted geographically and climatically, for a sanitarium than this Gulmurg. Running east and west for some three miles, and surrounded on all sides by fir trees, it is surmounted on the south by a range of hills two thousand feet higher than itself, and of which it may be considered a flattened spur. It is everywhere surrounded by higher ground and intersected by ridges, between which are hollows, the receptacles of water—of everlasting water, for not only are the pools fed by the, at this season, almost constant rain, but there are springs all over the valley which maintain a perpetual swamp; indeed, it only requires that the two small streams which drain the valley should be dammed up for a week to convert the whole into a lake. It is only by its being surrounded by high ground, and having ridges and knolls running inwards, that it is at all fitted for occupation. It might, of course, be drained; but as it probably never will be drained we must accept it or reject it as what it is—a beautiful bog. As a sanitarium, it fails completely on account of its haygrometric condition, its excessive moisture, for not only are the ground and atmosphere naturally damp, but the wooded hills, ever attractive to clouds are within range of the monsoon, while the east and north sides of the plain overlook the valley of Cashmere, and receive the moist exhalations from lake and river, from canal, morass, and irrigated field, for at this season much of the Happy Valley resembles a puddle, so that the atmosphere here has always an excess of humidity, and is more or less cold and depressing.

The more favourable meadow of Sonamurg, with its crisp dry air, would appear to have been deserted for Gulmurg, because the latter was more convenient to Srinagar, Sonamurg being five and Gulmurg two marches, or one long one from the capital. Sonamurg has been pronounced too small for encamping all the vistors; but from where it is entered upon from this side, to near the village of the name, a distance of about three miles, there is space enough to encamp four divisions of the army. It has also been said that in the months of July and August it rains as much at Sonamurg as at Gulmurg. I have been to some pains to get information on this point, and it all leads to the conclusion that for one real rainy day at Sonamurg, you will get six at Gulmurg. And this is what might be expected from the geographical position of the former, it being considerably more than a degree east by north of Gulmurg, and therefore that much further from the influence of the monsoon. Besides, by going to Sonamurg, you place several ranges of hills between you and the Cashmere Valley, and are thus protected from the emanations from the latter. Again, the general slope of the Sonamurg Valley is outwards (although it has also a few hollows in which water may lodge), and the foot of the hills for three-fourths of their extent, is traversed by streams which receive and carry off the drainage from the hills direct, while at Gulmurg the slope of the valley is towards its centre in which runs the main drain, and to reach which most of the drainage of the hills has to soak through the land. Other advantages pertaining to Sonamurg might be mentioned, but let the above suffice. I should, however, mention that there is a good substantial wooden church at Sonamurg (a much more fitting place for worship than the ricketty erection here, which is simply a disgrace to a Christian community), and as there are always two or three idle parsons floating about Cashmere in the season, there would be no difficulty in getting one to take up his temporary abode at Sonamurg. The distance to that place scarce requires a thought; no man or woman who could not find pleasure in travelling through the Sind Valley should stay away from Cashmere. An idea appears to have got hold of the minds of visitors that away from the head-quarters of the Resident, supplies and letters would not be forthcoming. This is quite a mistake. In Cashmere, as elsewhere, supply will always be equal to the demand, and as to letters, coolies or boatmen make good runners, and when a few people are encamped together, a dak can be easily organized. Almost all travellers order one English and one local newspaper to be sent after them, and with these and a few books they could be independent of the library and reading-room, which, so far as books are concerned, is a miserable affair. In making comparisons of the two sanitaria, it is not my wish to wean away, needlessly or heedlessly, people from Gulmurg—in that I could have no possible object—but to point out faithfully and conscientiously the merits and demerits of both places, believing as I do that under mistaken impressions many visitors come here to their discomfort, and, probably, the detriment of their health.

But let us be just to Gulmurg. When it can be seen—and sometimes there are bright sunny days here—it shows enough natural beauty to charm the soul of the most insipid; hill and glade, forest and meadow, are combined so as to have a most enchanting effect. The scenery is more soft and mild than bold and weird: in short, it is another of your "sweetly pretty" places. On a clear day those who have the hardihood to climb the hills on the south are repaid by a magnificent view, the most attractive object being the Nunga Purbat on the north, one of our highest mountains, towering 26,629 feet into the sky. *Nunga Purbat* or *Nunga Pahar*, the naked mountain the natives call it,—but in thus naming it they surely show want of discrimination, for how can a mountain be naked when thickly clothed in snow, cold though the covering be. Gulmurg—"*gul*, a flower," and "*murg*, a meadow," the flowering meadow as Dr. Ince takes care to tell us—is deserving of its name. Namouna might have found more ample material for making a love chaplet to bring back the affections of that recalcitrant lover, Young Selim, than she met with in the Shalimar, if in those days that garden was as destitute of flowers as it is now. Not that in Gulmurg we have every secret flower,—

"Anemones and seas of gold
And new blown lilies of the river,
And those sweet flowerets that unfold
Their buds on Camadeva's quiver," &c.

But surely there is enough and to spare for all love-sick maidens, requiring the aid of philters and mystic garlands—

"Of buds o'er which the moon has breath'd,
Which worn by her, whose love has stray'd,
Might bring some Peri from the skies,
Some sprite whose very soul is made
Of flowerets' breath and lovers' sighs."

The flowers here are very varied and pretty, but there is a preponderance of some rank coarse forms as rag weed and dock, which conceal many of the smaller refined beauties. There is one well-known pretty little flower which here, as all over the elevated meadow lands of Cashmere, appears to find a congenial habitat, and in its brightness often gives colour to a large surface, while in its sweet beauty it appears in every petal to look up and smilingly utter its own name, as if one could ever forget it, or the many pretty places it adorns. A long time ago I read in a little book the little romantic story, the events of which are said to have given this flower its name, and as some of your readers may not have seen it, I will try to relate it. "A lady with her knight was one day walking on the banks of a river, when she, observing some pretty flowers in a small island, expressed a desire to possess some. On hearing her wish, the knight plunged into the river, swam to the island, and secured a handful. But on returning he was carried down by the stream, and finding he was unable to reach the banks, with a last effort threw the flowers on it, exclaiming as he sank, 'forget me not'—

"And the lady fair of the knight so true
Remembered his hapless lot,
And she cherished the flowers of brightest hue,
And braided her hair with the blossoms blue,
And called it 'Forget Me not.'"

Having told a romantic story, I may be allowed to tell one in which there is not the smallest grain of romance, but which has been frequently brought to recollection by another flower growing plentifully over the valleys of Cashmere—I mean the wild thyme. It is told of the late Douglas Jerrold that calling on a lady who had attained "that age known as the shady side of forty," she observed that she could not understand why her hair was turning gray, unless it was from the oil of Rosemary she was using. "No, madam; no," said Jerrold, "it is not the oil of Rosemary, it's the Essence of Thyme."

But enough of flowers, and flowery song and story arising out of this flowery meadow. It is refreshing, however, after abusing it, to have a glimpse at its bright side, and in the short absence of mists and fogs to cull a little poetry from one's mental recesses. If we have not been able to say much in favour of it as a sanitarium, it is gratifying to be able to state that death has been sparing of the English visitors who have been here. He has left his mark in one little grave only, that of a child who was taken away in his second year. Should this happen to meet the eye of the parents (not now in India I believe) of this little sleeper, they will be pleased to learn that the grave has been seen to by kind hands, by the hands, probably, of unknown friends, who with that good feeling which characterises English gentlemen wherever they go, have repaired the wooden railing, restored the inscription on the cross, placed fresh turf over the tomb, and surrounded it with fresh flowers. (I had just finished the last sentence when I heard that Dr. Morice's European nurse had died, and would be buried near the same place.

We had a grand badminton tournament here a few days ago, in which a young lady was victorious. I would give her name, but fear she would blush to find it fame." Major Henderson has gone down to Srinagar to meet the Yarkand Envoy, and his head-quarters will be established there from the 20th instant. Everybody almost is preparing to follow, and soon Gulmurg will be left to the *chopans, gulabons, gujrus*, and their bucolic charges. I see you have received authentic information of what we have had here as rumour for some days, that the Viceroy intends visiting Cashmere in the coming winter. Rumour says further that he will be accompanied by the Commander in Chief. Should this prove true, it will give a colouring to the visit. But perhaps his Lordship's sole object in coming into this poetic land is to gather material for a new poem that will sink *Lallah Rookh* into oblivion. We shall see.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

PAGAN AND PONTIFICAL ROME.

(*Daily News.*)

Our correspondent, writing from Rome says:—Side by side with the development of modern Roman life proceeds the resuscitation of the old, and in the process, contrasts are afforded of peculiar interest to the student of "comparative civilisation." Respect for the body is one point in which the Roman Pagan shows to much advantage beside the Roman Christian—cleanliness being as marked a characteristic of the one, as the opposite habit is of the other. One of the last features of ancient Rome which its modern possessors have sought to restore is the public bath, and if you want to realise the superiority in such institutions of the old to the new, you have but to compare the Thermæ of Caracalla with the "pool"—"peerless" only in the Eternal City—at the Porta del Popolo. In the former, the Roman bourgeois for a moderate payment could enjoy a luxury, or rather comfort, which only the upper classes can command; in the latter, for a higher sum, his nineteenth century counterpart secures nothing better than what is open to the Clerkenwell mechanic. Even of this opportunity those who can pay to keep their skins clean in modern Rome seldom avail themselves, and for such health as they enjoy they are mainly indebted to the fresh and overflowing streams of pure water with which their predecessors fed the city as by a mighty arterial system, not merely for drinking, but equally for ablution.

Such contrasts cannot but impress the Commission of Archæology which the town council has appointed to unearth the long-buried past. The other day, at the Monte della Giustizia, near the central railway station—in the immediate neighbourhood, that is to say, of the baths of Diocletian, and not a thousand miles from those of Constantine—they came upon the pipes of lead through which the water was distributed to its numerous destinations. Each pipe had engraved on it the name of its maker, and also the name of the proprietor to whom the water conveyed by it belonged—a species of property of peculiar value in ancient Rome, if we may judge from the laws and regulations with which it was surrounded. Near these pipes was also found a limestone *cippus*, bearing an inscription on which the source of the three waters—the Aqua Marcia the Aqua Tepula, and the Aqua Julia—was indicated; an inscription of especial value as supplementing what we know of the subject from Frontinus, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius. Oddly enough, a private Christian oratory was found close by—one of those oratories which the Roman patricians constructed in their palaces, when Christianity had become publicly recognised, and numbered Emperors among its professors. It belonged evidently to the fourth century—the time when the teaching of Christ was being corrupted by asceticism, and that crusade against the body, or, as it was called, the "flesh," was begun, which prescribed the neglect of ablutions as a virtue, and to which may be traced the personal uncleanliness characteristic of the Romish capital at this day.

The modern *nouveau riche*, according to Mr. Disraeli, "mistakes comfort for civilisation." The same could not be said even of his Roman counterpart. Along with the most fastidious regard to the person, he cultivated the most cosmopolitan sympathies with art. On the Esquiline the commission of Archæology have come upon tombs belonging to successive stages of Roman history, wherein the taste of the period is reflected in the ornamentation of even the most ordinary utensils which art seeks to lift out of the commonplace. In the sixth century these were broken up and employed for building purposes. Among the treasure trove of the commission is an exquisite human figure, unfortunately wanting the head. It was found imbedded in the wall, like a hamadryad in the oak. Similarly utilised, on the same spot, was a square pedestal surmounted by the bust of a bearded or Indian Bacchus—so called in contradistinction to the Infant Bacchus, the Victor Bacchus, or the Horned Bacchus. Returning to the tombs, the commission have also alighted on some very fine Etruscan vases—dating from as distant a time as the regal or early Republican period—and showing in their exquisite design and workmanship how little even at that early time the artist in pottery had to learn from his modern compeer.

The excavations on the Via Nazionale have yielded a rich crop to the Commission. In unusually good preservation has been found a statuette representing a traveller as footsore and weary—he has thrown himself down by the wayside. He is asleep, and his cloak is so wrapped round his person as to shelter him alike from the sun and the dusty wind. Nothing can surpass the skill with which the folds of the garment have been rendered, or the proportions of the "loosened limbs" or the bonds of slumber in which they are held. Near this *chef-d'œuvre* the Commission have also discovered a house of patrician quality, belonging (so runs the inscription) to one Avidius Quietus. "Avid of quiet" its owner must have been, to judge from the remains of the Nymphæum, with its suggestion of the monotonous plash of fountains and their sleep-inviting influence. The house had been destroyed to make room for the Baths of Constantine, one part being retained to be incorporated with the new building to which the rest formed the foundations. Such are a few of the more memorable discoveries made by the Archæological Commission of the Roman Town Council during a single month, discoveries which bring back with astonishing vividness the life of the old Mistress of the World, and at once widen and sharpen the knowledge of the classical scholar.

THE PRINCE OF SERVIA.

(*From the "Times" Special Correspondent.*)

Parakin, July 14.

On this, the fourth morning from my leaving Belgrade, I have reached Prince Milan's headquarters, and have been honoured with an interview which I proceed to describe, reserving for my next letter the incidents of the earlier part of the day. At 3 o'clock this afternoon I proceeded to the head-quarters, which are in the town, and situated on the banks of the Morava. The house in which his Highness is quartered has its front looking on to the road, but it is approached by a garden and a flight of stone steps leading from the garden to the hall. At the garden gate, along the pathway leading to the steps, and on either side of the steps, I found a sentinel on guard. The first apartments you meet to the right and to the left are those in which the Minister of Public Instruction and the officers of the Prince's Household are engaged at the work which they have to get through. In a large and plainly-furnished best room, opposite to the hall door, I had the honour of being received by the Prince.

His Highness, having politely asked me some particulars as to my journey from England, mentioned to me that, although he had been educated in Paris, he had never been in England. There were, he said, obvious political reasons connected with his position which had prevented him from going there. In England he would have been regarded as a vassal of the Sultan, and hence there were difficulties. He had studied English for awhile under an English master, but he had not pursued his studies, and now could not speak and could scarcely read our language.

After this preface, his Highness, with a fluency and correctness of expression and accent which made it sufficiently evident that he had not neglected the study and practice of the French language, at once plunged into the question between himself and the Ottoman Government. He quite admitted that what was called the "Eastern Question," but which was in fact a combination and a complication of a very large number of questions, was one which naturally caused much anxiety to the great European Powers. But with the Eastern question, as understood by those great Powers, Servia, in respect of her quarrel with Turkey, had nothing to do. The Servian Government and the Servian people did not want to involve Europe in a general war. They did not ask any Power to come to their aid. But, on the other hand, they expected that no Christian Power would be found taking part against them. If Servia should be victorious, her victory might contribute to the settlement of the so-called Eastern Question; and if she should be beaten, why then Turkey would have shown her ability to keep down, for the present at least, the Christian populations. But one thing the Great Powers might rest assured of that now the field had been taken by Servia, she would fight to the last to obtain what she had made war for; and if a victorious Turkish army should march through Servia, it would find nothing which could become the spoil of the conqueror. The Servians would destroy anything, even to the roofs which cover them, rather than let the Turks enjoy it. It was said in England and elsewhere that Servia was the tool of Russia. This was not true. So far was it from being true, that Russia had counselled Servia not to engage in the present war. If the allegation were confined to the assertion that there was a strong sympathy between Servia and Russia it would be perfectly true, and why should there not be that sympathy? Was it not in every way natural that such a sympathy should exist? The Servians and the Russians spoke nearly the same language. Russia had fought by the side of Servia on a field not far from the town in which we were then sitting. Again the question, as far as Servia was concerned, was not as to this Government or that of Constantinople. It was the question of Turkish administration which was incurably bad. It might be that Ministers at present in power at Constantinople had the best intentions. He passed no opinion as to that; but what he did believe and would say was that Turkish reforms were all mere reforms on paper. Such they had ever been and such they would continue to be. Bosnia and Herzgovina had risen in consequence of the grievances arising from Turkish administration. The active insurrections of those Provinces might be put down for the time; but a state of peace could not be restored in either Province as long as Musselman administration continued. He and his people knew this, and they knew further that it was impossible to have peace and progress in Servia so long as discontent, sometimes slumbering, sometimes, as at present, breaking out into open insurrection, existed in Provinces bordering on the frontiers of Servia, and among populations which were intermixed with those of Servia. The state of things before the commencement of hostilities was simply insupportable. Diplomacy had not cured it; and for himself he did not now for a single instant trouble himself about diplo-

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macy. In his opinion the only words that could settle the matter were spoken by artillery and rifles. In consequence of the peace which had prevailed in Servia itself for the last few years it might have been supposed that the patriotism of the people had, if not died out, grown so cold that it could not be fanned into a patriotic flame. The events of the moment showed that any such supposition would have been a mistake. The whole of the Servian people was of one mind and heart in the struggle, and great were the sacrifices which they were voluntarily making. As, no doubt, was known to me, the army of Servia was a militia. The men who composed it were following their occupations; they were the fathers of families, and had their wives and children to think of, and yet they had come forward from one end of the country to the other at the call of patriotism, and were ready to lay down their lives for what they regarded as a sacred cause. Servia had made no call on any other country to give or lend her money for this war. She was subscribing money and supplying men herself. He had every confidence that he should be victorious. He did not think the Turks would be afforded an opportunity of marching through this country, but in any case the spirit of patriotism would never be extinguished in Servia, and she would rise again and again if necessary in assertion of the rights for which she was now fighting. The Prince concluded this part of the conversation by saying that he thought he observed on the part of England and some other countries a sympathy with the Christians suffering under Mussulman rule, which had not been exhibited until now. This indicated an opinion that the want of confidence shown by their population in the promises of Turkish reforms was not to be wondered at.

The Prince spoke with remarkable volubility and earnestness. Occasionally he was exceedingly animated, especially in those sentences in which he spoke of the patriotism of the people and their sacrifices in the present struggle. He scarcely raised his head as he spoke, except when his words took the form of a question to me, and when he proceeded to answer it. He wore the undress uniform of a General of his own Army a brown jacket with a gold star on his collar, blue trousers, with red stripes down the sides, and Hessian boots with large spurs. On his left breast was a large star of I don't know what order. Subsequently, in answer to my inquiries, his Highness was good enough to tell me the present position of the various Divisions of his army. He mentioned also that whenever they were beyond the frontier, and his Government had not the control of the telegraph, the news was very slow in reaching him—so much so, that sometimes it takes three or four days to come even as far as here. He believes, also, that there are innumerable spies from the Turkish side at present in Servia. Such persons, he said, would be shot on the spot whenever discovered.

THE RAJPUT STATES OF INDIA.

(*Edinburgh Review* for July.)

ART. VII.—1. *The Native Princes and States of India.* By Lieutenant-Colonel Malleson, Resident at Mysore. 8vo. London: 1875.

2. *India and its Native Princes.* By Louis Rousselet. English edition. London: 1875.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

It must not be inferred from what we have written above that the political organism of the ruling clan prevails with equal integrity in all the Rajput States. It is least damaged in the Western and Northern States, which are held by the clans of the Kuchwahas, the Rathores, and the Sesodias; but even in these States the organism is, as we have shown, much overlaid by feudal growth, the state of incessant war having prominently developed the obligations of military service in return for protection, and the practice of building isolated strongholds. But this feudalism is of no earlier growth, for the most part, than the last century, and nowhere has the system become entirely feudal; that is, nowhere has military tenure obliterated altogether the original tenure by blood and birth-right of the clan; although there are some few estates held entirely as assignments for service, by families not belonging to any Rajput clan. As the tribal chief is kept in order by his powerful kinsmen, so the powerful kinsman has to reckon with his brotherhood. The only class that can be taxed or trodden upon in real feudal fashion is the alien peasantry; but even here the cultivator is so valuable that he must not be driven away. In the South-Eastern Rajput States, which were most exposed to the disintegrating ravages of the Moghul and Maratha, the tribal organisation has been much effaced politically, and the chief has centralised his power and acquired almost complete jurisdiction over the whole of his territory. So that whereas in the north and west a ruling chief could not break through the compact front which his clansmen would at once oppose to any serious political encroachment, and has a dubious jurisdiction within the domains of his leading kinsmen, in the south a chief rules a State more or less under his own administrative orders, and a population of which his own clansmen form but a small part. In a State of this kind, indeed, the chief families are decaying into a French noblesse of the eighteenth century, living on the rents and fees of manors assigned to them for maintenance; a distinct class with right to appear on all state occasions and to be provided for upon the lands, but having no independent strength or separate following, while the ruler is gradually centralising all power. It is manifest that these States have long been sliding into the normal type of ordinary oriental government, irresponsible personal despotism; and these are precisely the States which were nearest to the brink of destruction when the English interposed in 1817. In this late stage of the decay of the tribal system, when a Rajput chief has managed to cut away all round himself the power and independence of his kinsmen, the State topples over at the first vigorous push like any other ephemeral Asiatic principality. It is a sound political as well a mechanical truth that you can have no real support without resistance, or the capacity to resist.

We may conjecture that primogeniture, as a rule of political succession, was born out of a combination between expediency and the right of blood. To have any settled political existence a tribe wants a leader, but as that leader must be of the purest blood of the founder of the tribal dominion, the choice is restricted to founder's kin. Among these the candidate most likely to unite the two desiderata, purity of blood and influence in the society, is the eldest son of the last ruler; and thus may come to be formed the rule of primogeniture, always subject to qualification for the office, which seems to have usually governed succession to tribal States in Rajputana. The advantage of primogeniture as the first step towards political amalgamation may be measured by observing that in one or two very peculiar tracts of Rajputana, where the rule has never got established, the steps have never been able to build up any political system at all. On the western border of Rajputana is a tract called Mullanee, nominally within the territory of the Chief of Jodhpoor. It is possessed by a sept which claims descent, every man of them, from the divinised ancestor of the whole Rathore clan, by a line earlier and more direct than that of the Jodhpoor Chief himself, the acknowledged political head of the Rathore clan. According to primitive ideas this superior lineage gives a sort of right to demur at discretion to the Jodhpoor Chief's authority, and the sept being wild borderers, fond of feuds and forays, any good pretext for demurring to established authority is heartily welcome. But the peculiarity of this sept is that though it descends from one stock, it has no Chief of its own; it is made up of a number of distinct family groups, each separate and independent under its head. And the land is not only parcelled off among these groups, but there goes on a constant struggle between the ordinary rule of Hindu succession to property, which divides off the land among the sons at each succession, and the instinct of political expediency which inclines towards primogeniture. The ordinary outcome of this struggle is a sort of inchoate primogeniture, allotting a larger portion of the family lands and superior authority to the elder heir of the chief family in a group. But the blood feuds, family and faction fights, and general anarchy caused by these chronic quarrels over the land are incessant, and have totally prevented any political consolidation of the sept into a State. The whole tract would long ago have been incorporated quietly into the Jodhpoor State, to which it does nominally belong, had it not been an outlying country, full of hardy caterans not easily tamed. There is also at the north-east of Rajputana another tract in a very similar condition, within the territory of the Chief of Jeypoor, but peopled by a sept of his clan which pays very unpunctually the allegiance it owes him. Here again this sept consists of the descendants of a son of an ancient chief of the main stock of the clan, who went forth and conquered this tract on his own score and private venture. They have never formed a State under one tribal leader; primogeniture, exists, but as a rare exception to the general rule; and they still continue in the molecular condition of an uncertain federation of family groups of different magnitudes, usually dividing and subdividing the land down to the point consistent with some kind of cohesion for self-protection and the recognition of a head to each family. These groups seem to represent the fluid unconsolidated stage of tribal aggregations, before they have begun to crystallise round an acknowledged head, and to harden into political shape. And latterly their consolidation has been greatly hindered by the policy of the chiefs of Jodhpoor and Jeypoor, who being unable to control these unruly communities became alarmed lest they should unite under one head and become formidable independent rivals. With much the same motive as that which, according to Sir H. Maine, induced the English to gravel the lands of the Irish Papists and make them descendible to all the children alike, the Jeypoor chiefs exerted their influence to push forward among the refractory sept the custom of equal division of the land among males on each succession; using it as a wedge to split up the groups as they began to form. Under this impetus each field has in some villages been repeatedly parcelled off into lots of heritage; and as no real central authority has been imposed in this tract, the interminable blood-letting over these landmarks has effectively kept down the strength of the sept, and prevented political amalgamation.

Marriage plays so important a part both in the political and social systems of the Rajputs that some brief description of it is essential. The invariable custom is to use the term introduced by Mr. J. F. McLennan, that of exogamy, or the custom which prohibits intermarriage within the clan, so that every clan depends, for wives, upon the other clans; for of course no Rajput can take a wife elsewhere than from Rajputs. Thus a Rathore clansman, for instance, could never wed a woman from the most distant sept that bears the Rathore name; if he does, the children are certainly not pure Rathores, whatever else they may become. This custom is very widespread and well known all over Asia; but the Mahomedan law (of which one peculiar effect is to break up the archaic tables of prohibited degrees) has very largely obliterated it, and now exogamy could hardly be better exemplified than in Rajputana, where we can trace it directly and palpably back to its source in the assumption that the whole of a great clan scattered over many distant parts of a large country are blood relations. Here, as wherever exogamy prevails, marriage by abduction of the bride flourishes universally in form, wherever it has decayed in fact; and the ceremony may be witnessed in great perfection at any marriage in high life, when the bridegroom arrives with his wedding band of armed kinsmen, who clash their arms and rush in with a shout upon the bride's party. It can be easily understood that exogamy has always operated to stimulate jealousies and heart-burnings between clans, and to make the taking of a wife a still more troublesome and perilous business than even in civilised life. For it leaves the supply of wives in the hands of a neighbouring clan, always jealous, and often at open feud, who may suddenly refuse to give their daughters, as in the famous story in the Book of Judges of the war between Israel and Benjamin. Disputes over brides and betrothals have been important in Rajput history; and the observer begins to understand the enormous part played by such matters in all primitive time. In Europe from the days of Helen of Troy down to those of La Cava in Spain, we find a woman mixed up with the great tribal invasions. Socially the exogamous custom makes marriage difficult by narrowing the field of selection, for a man cannot go very far among strange tribes to seek his wife, nor a father to seek a husband; so that a poor man often does not marry at all, while a rich man of high birth who can maintain a number of wives is besieged with application for his hand, in order that the stigma of an unmarried daughter may at least be formally removed. And if there were space here, we might give some curious facts to show how this difficulty of marriage has been one cause of that constant *morcellement*, or splitting up into isolated groups, the larger group into smaller ones, which is a radical law of the dynamics which govern the construction of primitive societies. In the old war times many companions of Rajputs took service with the emperors in their distant expeditions to the frontiers, and were placed under their own leader in charge of the distant border forts. They settled on the lands close round these forts, became the hereditary garrison; and their descendants may be found occupying the ruined enclosure to this day. But as these military colonists often could not, by reason of distance and the dangers of travel, obtain wives from the legitimate clans, they sometimes took strange wives in the country of their adoption, and sometimes intermarried amongst themselves. In the former case they unwillingly founded a new sub-caste; in the latter they cut themselves off from the parent clan, and became a separate impure clan, with internal subdivisions. Then again the disintegrating effect of sectarianism among the Rajputs must at one time have been great; for there are in Rajputana many distinct castes who are of pure Rajput origin but were detached many generations ago by following a peculiar religious movement. When a Rajput turns aside after the new light shown by one of the spiritual teachers who are incessantly arising in Hinduism, and completely adopts a new faith or ritual, he exchanges a tribe for a caste. And it appears (though the subject is very obscure) that whereas his tribal bond of consanguinity extended round his whole clan, in the caste his kinship is at once narrowed down to that section of the great caste group which was originally Rajput. The most famous sect in Rajputana holds within its pale no less than 1,444 distinct groups; all apparently formed by this process of partial accretion, intermarrying one with another, but never *within* themselves. In this instance, so far as can be learnt, all this spreading reticulation of spiritual relationship has grown out of the original following after a single revivalist who appeared only four centuries ago. There is also in Rajpootana a very curious fraternity of warlike devotees claiming to be founded by a Rajpoot who seems to have been a kind of fighting ascetic, disdaining any other garments save shield and sword belt; and these men, being vowed to strict celibacy, recruit their ranks by adoption, purchase, or abduction of children. The orphanage of India for males is very commonly a religious order.

Then there are of course assignments of lands to temples and religious bodies, which give nearly as much trouble to Rajput chiefs as ever churches and monastic orders did to mediæval European princes. It is difficult to deal with a holy man whose disciples are ready to bury themselves alive if the Government puts pressure on their master for land taxes, and thus to bring down a curse upon the whole administration. This is the Hindu method of excommunication, very effective still in Rajputana, and not to be faced with impunity by the most powerful chief, the best known remedy being to negotiate a private arrangement with some influential Balaam, whereby curses are suddenly turned into blessings.

The institution of fosterage of course flourishes among communities so distinctively of the primitive Aryan type as the Rajputs. And though the foster family of a chief is never of the Rajput clan, but belongs almost always to some particular family of a well-known pastoral tribe, yet the foster brothers often attain much influence and position at his court; and the family has a recognised hereditary status of 'kinship by the milk.'

After this manner, therefore, does the cross of blood, the change of faith, or other variation from ancestral custom, continually operate to cut off the diverging family from the parent species, which is kept pure through this careful pruning away of irregular offshoots. And thus the pure Rajput clans are those great kindred groups which have kept immaculate the rules and conditions of exogamic connubium throughout the genealogy of their tribal tree in all its branches, every family showing its pedigree leading back to some branch, however insignificant, which springs out of the original stem and root of the tribe. This is the real aristocracy of India, with which every Hindu dynasty and family of influence or new wealth (except Brahmins) tries to find, beg, or buy a connexion, from the petty non-Aryan chief of the Central Indian woodlands up to the greatest Maratha ruler, the kings of Nepaul, and the half-Chinese princes on the far north-eastern frontiers of India and Burma.

We have left ourselves no space to describe any class of the population of Rajputana besides the Rajputs, or much might have been said of the enterprising commercial class, with its leading bankers, who made their headquarters in the fenced cities of Jodhpoor and Bikanir—oases in the desert which marauding bands could not reach—and who conducted exchange operations all over India in the midst of the anarchy of the eighteenth century. There is much vague talk about the English *regime* in India being the paradise of money-makers; but the great bankers of Upper India with one accord look back regretfully from these levelling times of railway and telegraph to the golden days of immense profits upon daring ventures, when swift runners brought early secret news of a decisive battle, or a great military leader offered any terms for a loan which would pay his mutinous troops.* In those times a man whose bills were duly cashed in every camp and court of the Northern Provinces had often to remit specie at all hazards, and the best swords of Rajputana were at the service of the longest purse. A tremendous insurance policy was paid to some petty chief or captain of banditti, who undertook by hook or crook to cut his way across country and deposit the treasure at its appointed place. Something might also have been said of the curious religious sects and divinities of Rajputana, and much of the non-Aryan tribes. But this is merely a political sketch of institutions that are interesting not only by their past history, but by the speculations which are suggested as to the transmutations which await them. Change these institutions must, and rapidly; for under the weighty pressure of the English empire everywhere we see the old order changing, giving place to new, because the English rule is itself such an entire alteration of political circumstances in India. The future of these States is a question well worth the deepest consideration of those who guide the policy of our empire; for, as we began by saying, these States contain the only ancient institutions in India which have shown stability and are worthy of free men. Every other indigenous experiment at political development in India has broken down; for the last eight centuries there have been none except ephemeral tyrannies—a hopelessly sterile species. The Rajput States, in spite of all their defects, stand out in marked contrast against the indigenous despotisms which we overturned, and which are still cropping up elsewhere throughout India, or against the Moghul empire at its best. Our modern notions are apt to make us too readily disgusted and disheartened with turbulent nobles, a weak central administration, a bad police, and a general indifference to the great civilising watchwords of order and progress. Each ruling chief, in proportion to his dexterity or ambition, attempts to enlist these notions on his own side against his nobles. Now that he no longer needs the support of his powerful kin-folk against external enemies, he feels their restraint upon his internal authority. They help him neither in the field nor in the cabinet, for there is no such usage as would necessitate an assembly of the notables; and the minor chiefs often live apart in their forts, hating and hated by the supple ministers who advise their ruler, who are of another caste altogether, and whose interests are entirely absolutist. It is easy to see that the tendency of modern officialism would be to strengthen the sovereign against the nobles. We have the same feeling of impatience with these troublesome half barbarous communities that prompted, and still prompts, many able men to rejoice at the crushing out of the Polish kingdom, with its quarrelsome diet and unreasonable assemblage of tumultuous nobles. Military rules in Europe, and experienced European officials in India, declare that order and a strong centralised government is the one thing needful. So it is; but we must give hardy plants time to grow. It is certain that these Rajput societies held together by all the cumbrous bonds and stays of a primitive organism, present far more promising elements of future development than even strong and well-ordered despotisms of the normal Asiatic type, where a mixed multitude is directly under the sway of one ruler, however able, who degrades or dignifies at his will. Let anyone contrast the account which we have here given of Rajput institutions with the descriptions which Bernier (an excellent observer, and a subject of Louis Quatorze) gives of society in the seventeenth century under the Moghul empire, when it was still flourishing like a green bay-tree.† Nor is there any ground for hoping that we are likely soon to see in any native Indian State a race of princes so able as the descendants of Baber, or that European education, and tutorial superintendence by English officers will rear up generation of wise and benevolent Rajahs and Nawabs. On the contrary, the princes of India seem to deteriorate under the listless security produced by our protection, by the absence of personal danger, and above all by relief from the fear of annexation. The surroundings are too strong for artificial training; when a youth is set up securely as a golden image of wealth and power, he must go wrong as a ruler if there is nothing to stop him but an English political officer. In Rajputana there do actually exist, more or less dilapidated, the natural institutions which, in various forms and stages, have checked and graduated the power of sovereigns all over the world. The incessant bickering and contests between encroaching chief and jealous kinsmen, the weak central power, the divided jurisdictions, the obstinacy with which a man of high birth insists on the proper punctilio to be reciprocated between himself and his chief—all these are the tokens of free society in the rough. To make haste to help the chief to break the power of his turbulent and reactionary nobles, in order that he may establish police and a uniform administration over his whole territory, is to an Englishman at first sight an obvious duty, at the second look a dangerous undertaking. If these rough-hewn obstructions to equality under the orders of a central government are once smoothed away they will assuredly never be set up again; and as there is nothing that could take their place, the tribal chieftain will have converted himself into a petty autocrat, responsible for his doings only to the paramount power which sustains him. Now the protected autocrat in a native Indian State has not as yet turned out such a success that the English nation can feel proud of having brought him out upon the political stage. So it will be wise to have patience with the wild ways of Rajputana as long as we can, to abstain as much as possible from interference, and to maintain, so far as we do interfere, the equilibrium of weight between chief and nobles, until it can be adjusted by the light of improved intelligence and education on both sides.

Whether such a time will ever arrive is an open question with some who, like the Comte Gobineau,‡ affirm that the civilisation of Europe never has taken, and never will take, root among the old races of Asia. And, looking to the present social condition of the Rajput clans, it is much to be feared that they are declining fast in vigour and in numbers. It may be possible, indeed, that throughout all Asia the warlike tribes are decaying under the spread of European dominion, which seems to be favourable only to the prosperity of the industrial races, the soft weak populations which swarm in the tropical regions. But these races have no real political future, and only damage free institutions by burlesques that we shall some day become tired and ashamed of bringing out under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen. If it be true, therefore, that a more polished and reasonable despotism is the only political improvement that Europeans are likely to introduce into India, then no sacrifice of modern notions of uniformity is too great for the object of preserving as long as possible in the Rajput countries these last relics of institutions which have elsewhere proved fruitful in their development of some real advantages to political well-being. It must be confessed that the tribal system appears occasionally to stand right in the path of reforms which to a European appear of prime and peremptory necessity. The system would fall in a few years before an efficient State army, or even a strong police, in the hands of an able and ambitious chief; it would be ground to atoms under the regular mechanism of effective law courts after the Anglo-Indian model. The chicane of half-civilised *avocasserie*—that bane of all British India—would make short work of all these vague customs and unwritten privileges. When we have confessed that these primitive institutions are at present incompatible with the machinery of civilised law and police, many persons will reply that they stand self-condemned. Nevertheless, it will be a source of regret hereafter if these institutions, which have survived such perilous ages, and have resisted so many despotic dynasties, should now under the rule of a free people succumb prematurely to the 'cankers of a calm world,' before it is clearly understood how the void which they will leave can be filled up.

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* One of the few picturesque touches in Grant Duff's History of the Marathas is where he tells how Bajee Rao, the great Peshwa, lay in camp on the bank of the Nerbudda, waiting anxiously for news of the grand army which he had sent to conquer North India. He could hear nothing until his scouts brought in a runner they had stopped, who had undertaken to run in nine days across India from beyond Delhi to Aurungabad in the Deccan, with a message to some bankers from their correspondents in the North that the Maratha army had been routed with vast slaughter on the plains of Paneeput.

† Take this passage as a sample:—' Instead, of men of this description (opulent, educated, and well born), ' the Great Moghul is surrounded by slaves ignorant and brutal; by parasites raised from the dregs of society; strangers to loyalty and patriotism; full of insufferable pride, and destitute of courage, of honour, and of decency. The country is ruined by the necessity of defraying the enormous charges required to maintain the splendour of a numerous court, and to pay a large army maintained for the purpose of keeping the people in subjection. No adequate idea can be conveyed of the sufferings of that people. The cane and the whip compel them to incessant labour for the benefit of others, and driven to despair by every kind of cruel treatment, their revolt or their flight is only prevented by the presence of a military force.'

‡ Trois Ans dans l'Asie

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A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

Supplied by order of the Viceroy for use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite, during their Tour in India."
DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

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APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General MacPherson, M.D., late H.M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells, &c., writes: 'The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes:—"Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Messes, Hospitals, and other large consumers may obtain from the Agents original barrels containing either 4 or 6 dozen large bottles, or 8 dozen small.

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TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	"	25	to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	"	35	to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	"	45	to	50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes		35

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TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,
AND HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PATRONS.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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MESSRS. WACHTER & Co, Epernay; MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co., Cognac; and MESSRS. LEAL BROS. Madeira.

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wine, Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.

This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

LOST IN EXCHANGE.

To provide for the extraordinary loss in exchange, instead of increasing our prices, originally based upon a par value as at first intended, we have no alternative but to adopt the only equitable plan open to us, viz:—to add to our Invoice such half percentage of loss we are experiencing.

BORDEAUX—RED.

In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

		Qts.	Pts.
PICHON LONGUEVILL[illegible]868, Vintage, a very rare Wine		Rs. 55	—
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner Wines.	28	30
" RAUZAN		23	25
" PALMER		20	22
" LAROSE	Dinner Wines.	17	19
" St. JULIEN		15	17
" CANTENAC		13	15
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		8½	10½
PAUILLAC		7½	—

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	46 Gals. Hhds.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	500
" RAUZAN	200	385
" PALMER	175	340
" LAROSE	140	265
ST JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
ST. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

The past five years' purchases made from the Vineyards by our Mr. CUTLER have been most successful. We are now shipping under our respective marks, CLARETS that cannot fail to be appreciated.

WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine ......white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	42	44
WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES" BRAND	42	44
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28
CARTE ROUGE	17	19

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
" EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good flavored	29	31
MOSELLE, EXCELLENT CHEAP WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb	40	43
" MARCOBRUNNER	36	—
" RUDESHEIMER, mellow	24	26
" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
" LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	16	19
LIEBFRAUMILCH	26	—
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

H. M THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS & Co., who, now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the re-cultivation of the Vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their MADEIRA before Indian consumers, who some time since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We offer the following:—

	In Bond.		
M Young Madeira	Rs. 103	Per Qr.	Cask.
Lacryma	120	"	"
O M Young Madeira	122	"	"
O M Old do.	142	"	"
S Choice South-Side Madeira	174	"	"
O S very choice Old South-Side Madeira	105	"	Octave.
R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	120	"	"
O R very Choice and Highly flavoured Reserved Madeira	136	"	"
E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra Reserved Madeira	148	"	"
Patherinho, delicately-flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira	90	"	"

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old.........gold seal	34
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior..black seal	31
MONTILLA	—
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale...black seal	24
VINO PURO, very pale, dry.......... blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ....green seal	21
MANZANILLA ....red seal	19
PALE, dry medium .... yellow seal	18
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ....pink seal	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE.........white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, E.I. very superior.........red seal	34
MADEIRA, E.I., excellent Wine......black seal	28

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS
(Wickered.)

All in Bond in India.

	4 Gals. per Jar.	13½ Gals. Octaves.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask.	54 Gals. Hhds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	401
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Violet seal	31	—	—	—
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs 4. extra.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qrs.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (some years in bottle)	33	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	26
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	22
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	18
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
" black seal	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS. In Bond.

The HEART SHAPED LABEL, which we originally introduced and by which our Cognac became so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy us since it became common property. Our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on exceptionally favourable terms to Messes, Traders and consumers generally

			Per dozen.	
P.C *		Blue Capsule	Rs. 16	0
Do.		in Flasks	9	0
Do.		Half flasks	5	10
P.C. **		White Capsule	18	0
Do.	do.	in Pint Flasks	10	0
S.O.P. ***		Yellow Capsule	22	0
Do.	do.	in Pint Flasks	13	0
V.S.O.P ****		Black Capsule	26	0
Do.	do	in Pints flasks	14	0
RUM, the finest old Jamaica			14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"			11	0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality			13	0
FIELDS GIN			13	8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure			15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best			9	0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar	20 Gals. Cask.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COGNAC, No. ****	9-8	186	...
" " ***	7-8	148	...
" " **	6-0	111	...
" " *	5-8	...	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price charged for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars for Ditto .... 1 Gall Rs. 2 0 Each
Do. do. do. .... 2 " " 3 0 "
Do. do. do. .... 4 " " 4 0 "

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s COGNACS.

	In Bond.	
* ONE STAR, in great demand	15	0
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	16	0
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 Dozen	23	0
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	17	0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	19	0
** TWO STARS	18	8
*** THREE STARS, superior	21	8
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	32	8

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the most choice per case, Rs. 22 IN BOND. In Bond.

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White Amsterdam	37	39
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	6¼	—
Do. YELLOW " "	5	—
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty	24	—

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE.

All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-4 per doz. NET CASH.
" " 6 " pts. 4-4 " "

COOPER A VATTING OF STOUT AND PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-12 per doz. Net Cash.
" " 6 " pts. 4-0 " "

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Cask containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-8 per doz. NET CASH
" " 6 " pts. " 4-8 " "

TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 5 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 2½ per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their* *that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRENT METER, an instrument for gauging the velocity of rivers and streams, in Mahogany case, by Elliott. Rs. 92-8.

PENTAGRAPH, for copying or reducing plans, drawings, &c., in any proportion. Best brass, in case, by Elliott.
30 inch.............................Rs. 135.

CENTROLINEAD, for drawing buildings &c., in perspective, where the vanishing point falls beyond the edge of the paper or board. Best made Ebony, 42 inch, with studs to work against. Rs. 35.

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BOX SEXTANT, divided on silver, with telescope, in leather sling case, by Elliott. Rs. 85.

OPTICAL SQUARE, best brass, in morocco case, by Elliott. Rs. 18.

BUILDER'S OR DRAINAGE LEVEL, with sights and stand, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 55.

CLINOMETER, rule form, with sights and levels, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25.

ISOGRAPH, a protracted rule, giving any angle, brass mounted, by Stanley. Rs. 4-8.

CROSS STAFF HEAD, circular, brass with centre axis and circle divided on silver, in polished Mahogany case, with staff for holding ditto, by Stanley. Rs. 40.

DITTO plain brass, octagonal, in case, with staff. Rs. 20.

ODONTOGRAPH, for drawing TEETH OF WHEELS, so that any two wheels of a set may work truly together.
In Cardboard, enamelled, with instructions. Rs. 6-0.

REFLECTING LEVEL, a suspended reflector, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25-12.

THEODOLITES, 5 inch TRANSIT, and 6 inch EVEREST patterns, DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch and 14 inch, Y LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, LEVELLING STAVES, and every kind of MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
3, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SPECIALLY WELL FIT UP LOOMS and SPOOLING MACHINES, to WIND COLOURED YARNS on PAPER TUBES, are made by

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,
BLACKBURN,

the only house in England, who carry on the trades of Ironfoundry, Engineering, Loommaking, Shuttle Picker and Bobbin Manufacturing, &c., and with warehouse fit up with all kinds of Mill Stores.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
MEADOW AND FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	as.
Sassoon's Gibraltar Sherry, Amontillado,	per qtr. cask.	325	0
Prime York Hams in Canvas	per lb.	1	0
Tasmania Jams	per doz.	5	8
Neilgherry Tea	per lb.	1	8
China Tea	per lb.	0	1
Kangra Valley Rs. 1 per lb. to		1	10
English Loaf Sugar (machine cut)	per lb.	0	8
White Crystalized Sugar per maund of 28 lbs. with box		4	12

GOODS ON COMMISSION SALE.

Military Saddle complete, second hand.
Piano, Square, by Broadwood. do.
English Damask Bedroom Screens.
Cut Glass Cruetstand, Decanters, &c.
Platedware, Beer Mugs, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,

And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors.

LANMAN AND KEMP;
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazars.

Avoid imposition and exhorbitant prices by applying to

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay
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Sub Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 33, Pir Market near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL. FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
weight 12 ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL. POLICE REVOLVER,
weight 14½ ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER, FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS.—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporati

Bombay, 16th August, 1875

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE C
(Limited).—The above Com
INSURANCES on the most favou
and in addition return insurers
Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cen
shorter periods.

SUN

INSURANCES.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (European and Native) Increasing
At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of any other Company.

Policy-Holders can Vote at Meetings.

The only Company that *strictly* PROHIBITS amalgamation.

Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

Proves security for the Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,080,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,283.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£76,925
Do.	1862	£390,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,858,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
[illegible]	48 6	39 8	[illegible] 10	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

SOLD IN BOTTLES OF VARIOUS SIZES.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGET
in appearance and taste, furn
administering the only
THREAD WORMS.
tion